

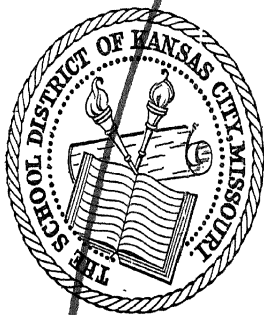
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A KEY
TO THE
WAVERLEY NOVELS

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

(Alphabetically arranged)



- 'The entire essence of the stories.'—*Bedfordshire Mercury*.
- 'A valuable and exceedingly handy little work.'—*Court Journal*.
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- A veritable *multum in parvo*.'—*Worcestershire Chronicle*.

A KEY TO THE WAVERLEY NOVELS

IN CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

WITH INDEX OF THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS

BY

HENRY GREY

F.R.B.S., F.Z.S., F.I.Inst.

AUTHOR OF

'THE CLASSICS FOR THE MILLION'
'A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ENGLISH LITERATURE'
'THE PLOTS OF OLD ENGLISH PLAYS'
'RESTING WITHOUT RUSTING' 'ZOO NOTES'
'SCIENCE NOTES,' 'SIXTY-FIVE YEARS' REMINISCENCES'
ETC., ETC.

NEW YORK

CHARLES L. BOWMAN AND CO.

Reference

PREFACE

THESE brief sketches of the Historical Novels by Sir Walter Scott,—whom Lord Meadowbank eulogised as ‘The mighty magician, who has rolled back the current of time, and conjured up before our living senses the men and manners of days which have long since passed away,’—are offered to the public with the hope that, to those who have read the Tales (which fill ten thousand closely printed pages, and extend over a period of more than seven hundred years), they may serve as a memento of the principal scenes and characters; and to those who have not, as an appetising foretaste of the intellectual feast in store for them.

H. G.

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A KEY TO THE WAVERLEY NOVELS

COUNT ROBERT OF PARIS

Principal Characters

ALEXIUS COMNENUS, <i>Greek Emperor of Constantinople.</i>	MICHAEL AGELASTES, <i>an old sage.</i>
THE EMPRESS IRENE, <i>his wife.</i>	GODFREY DE BOUILLON,
PRINCESS ANNA, <i>their daughter.</i>	PETER THE HERMIT,
NICEPHORUS BRENNIUS, <i>her husband.</i>	COUNT BALDWIN,
ASTARTE, } <i>her attendants.</i>	COUNT DE VERMANDOIS,
VIOLANTE, }	BOHEMOND OF ANTIOCH,
ACHILLES TATIUS, <i>officer of the Imperial Varangian Guard.</i>	PRINCE TANCRED OF OTRANTO,
HERWARD, <i>an Anglo-Saxon, his subaltern.</i>	RAYMOND, COUNT OF TOULOUSE,
STEPHANOS CASTOR, <i>a wrestler.</i>	COUNT ROBERT OF PARIS,
LYSIMACHUS, <i>a designer.</i>	BREHILDA, <i>Countess of Paris.</i>
HARPAX, <i>centurion of the city guard.</i>	TOXARTIS, <i>a Scythian chieftain.</i>
SEBASTES, <i>a recruit in the corps.</i>	AGATHA, <i>afterwards BERTHA, Hereward's betrothed.</i>
NICANOR, <i>commander-in-chief of the Greek army.</i>	DIOGENES, <i>a negro slave.</i>
ZOSIMUS, <i>Greek patriarch.</i>	ZEDEKIAS URSEL, <i>a rival for the throne.</i>
	DOUBAN, <i>a slave skilled in medicine.</i>
	SYLVAN, <i>an ourang-outang.</i>
<i>Greek citizens, courtiers, military officers, seamen, soldiers, priests and slaves. Army of Crusaders.</i>	

leaders of the first Crusade.

Period, 1098. Localities: Constantinople and Scutari.

EIGHT hundred years ago Constantinople—then as now unrivalled as regards the beauty of its situation on the confines of Europe and Asia—

was threatened by barbarians from the east, and by the Franks from the west. Unable to rely on his Greek subjects to repel their incursions, the emperor was obliged to maintain a body-guard of Varangians, or mercenaries from other nations, of whom the citizens and native soldiers were very jealous. One of these, Hereward, had just been attacked by Sebastes, when Tatius intervened and led him to the palace. Here he was introduced to the imperial family, surrounded by their attendants; and the Princess Anna was reading a roll of history she had written, when her husband entered to announce the approach of the armies composing the first Crusade. Convinced that he was powerless to prevent their advance, the emperor offered them hospitality on their way; and, the leaders having agreed to acknowledge his sovereignty, the various hosts marched in procession before his assembled army.

As Comnenus, however, moved forward to receive the homage of Count Bohemond, his vacant throne was insolently occupied by Count Robert of Paris, who was with difficulty compelled to vacate it, and make his submission. The defiant knight, accompanied by Brenhilda, afterwards met the sage Agelastes, who related the story of an enchanted princess, and decoyed them to his hermitage overlooking the Bosphorus. Here they were introduced to the empress and her daughter, who, attended by Brennius, came to visit the sage, and were invited to return with them to the palace to be presented to the emperor. At the State banquet which followed, the guests, including Sir

Bohemond, were pledged by their royal host, and urged to accept the golden cups they had used. On waking next morning, Count Robert found himself in a dungeon with a tiger, and that Ursel was confined in an adjoining one. Presently an ourang-outang descended through a trap-door, and afterwards Sebastes, both of whom the count had overpowered, when Hereward made his appearance, and undertook to release his Norman adversary.

A treasonable conference was meanwhile taking place between Tattius and Agelastes, who had failed in endeavouring to tamper with the Anglo-Saxon; and the countess had been unwillingly transported by Diogenes to a garden-house for a secret interview with Brennius, whom she challenged to knightly combat in the hearing of her husband. Having hidden the count, Hereward encountered his sweetheart Bertha, who had followed Brenhilda as her attendant, and then obtained an audience of the imperial family, who were discussing recent events, including a plot in which Brennius was concerned for seizing the throne, and received permission to communicate with the Duke de Bouillon. Bertha volunteered to be his messenger, and, at an interview with the council of Crusaders at Scutari, she induced them to promise that fifty knights, each with ten followers, should attend the combat to support their champion.

Having made his confession to the Patriarch, while Agelastes was killed by Sylvan as he argued with Brenhilda respecting the existence of the

devil, the emperor led his daughter to the cell in which Ursel was confined, with the intention of making him her husband, instead of Brennius. She had, however, been persuaded by her mother to intercede for the traitor, and Ursel was merely placed under the care of Douban to be restored to health after his long imprisonment. Alexius had decided that Brennius should fight the Count of Paris, instead of the countess, and all the preparations for the combat had been made, when the ships conveying the Crusaders hove in sight; and, after defeating the Greek fleet, they landed in sight of the lists. Brennius, in the meantime, was pardoned, and, in answer to shouts of discontent from the assembled crowd, Ursel was led forth to announce his restoration to liberty and the imperial favour, and the conspiracy was crushed. Hereward then appeared to do battle with Count Robert, and, saved from the knight's axe by Bertha, he joined the Crusaders, obtaining on his return the hand of his betrothed, and, ultimately, a grant of land from William Rufus, adjacent to the New Forest in Hampshire, where he had screened her when a girl from the tusk of a wild boar.

THE BETROTHED

Principal Characters

GWENWYN, <i>Prince of Powys-land.</i>	DAMIAN LACY, <i>his nephew.</i>
BRENGWAN, <i>his wife.</i>	RANALD LACY, <i>their kinsman.</i>
FATHER EINION, <i>his chaplain.</i>	PHILIP GUARINE, <i>Sir Hugo's squire.</i>
CADWALLON, <i>his principal bard.</i>	AMELOT, <i>Damian Lacy's page.</i>
JORWORTH AP JEVAN, <i>a messenger.</i>	RALPH GENVIL, <i>his banner-bearer.</i>
BALDWIN, <i>Archbishop of Canterbury.</i>	WILLIAM FLAMMOCK, <i>a Flemish weaver.</i>
SIR RAYMOND BERENGER, <i>of Garde Doloureuse.</i>	<i>His daughter, ROSE, Eveline's waiting-maid.</i>
<i>His daughter, EVELINE.</i>	ERMINGARDE, <i>the Lady of Baldringham.</i>
<i>His sister, A BENEDICTINE ABBESS.</i>	BERWINE, <i>her housekeeper.</i>
FATHER ALDROVAND, <i>his chaplain.</i>	HUNDWOLF, <i>her steward.</i>
DENNIS MOROLT, <i>his squire.</i>	SIR GUY MONTHERMER, <i>in command of the King's troops.</i>
REINOLD, <i>his butler.</i>	THE EARL OF GLOUCESTER.
RAOUL GILLIAN, <i>his huntsman.</i>	KING HENRY II.
DAME GILLIAN, <i>his wife.</i>	PRINCE RICHARD, } <i>his sons.</i>
SIR HUGO DE LACY, <i>Constable of Chester.</i>	PRINCE JOHN, }

Norman cavaliers, Welsh borderers, soldiers, camp followers, minstrels, pedlars, mendicants, outlaws, peasants; general assembly.

Period, 1187. Locality: Wales.

THE archbishop, as he travelled and preached among them, had exhorted the Britons, and the Anglo-Normans who were settled on the borders of the Welsh principalities, to lay aside their feuds, and join in the third Crusade. Accordingly, the Prince of Powys-land and the Knight of Garde

Doloureuse had accepted each other's hospitality, and Gwenwyn, at the suggestion of his chaplain, had arranged to divorce his wife, in order that he might marry Sir Raymond's daughter. In reply to his proposal, however, a messenger brought a letter stating that she was promised to the Constable of Chester, which being taken by the Welsh as an affront, the call to war was sung by the bards, the Norman castle was attacked, and its owner slain in a combat with his would-be son-in-law. Nerved by the presence of Eveline on the battlements, and supplied with food by a ruse of her father's vassal the Flemish weaver, the garrison, assisted by the military predilections of their chaplain, held out until Damian Lacy arrived with a large force, when the brave but unarmoured Britons were repulsed, and their prince was killed. Having granted an interview to her deliverer, Eveline was escorted by her suitor the Constable, and a numerous retinue, to her aunt's nunnery. On her way thither she passed a night at the house of a Saxon kinswoman, the Lady of Baldringham, where she occupied a haunted chamber, and saw the ghost of an ancestor's wife, who foretold that she would be—

‘Widowed wife, and married maid,
Betrothed, betrayer, and betrayed.’

During her visit to the abbess she was formally espoused to Sir Hugo; but the archbishop having the next day commanded him to proceed to Palestine for three years, he offered to annul their engagement. Eveline, contrary to her aunt's

advice, promised to await his return; and it was arranged that she should reside in her castle, with Rose and Dame Gillian as her attendants, and Damian as her guardian. Wearied with her monotonous life during this seclusion, she was induced one day to join in a hawking expedition unaccompanied by her usual escort, and was seized by rebels secretly instigated by Ranald Lacy. In attempting to rescue her Damian was severely wounded, and she insisted on nursing him in the castle, while Amelot led his men-at-arms in pursuit of the outlaws, whose disaffection had reached the king's ears, with a rumour that Damian was their captain. Sir Guy Monthermer was, accordingly, sent to demand admittance to Garde Doloureuse, where he was reported to be concealed; and when Eveline ordered the portcullis to be dropped against him, a herald proclaimed her, and all who aided and abetted her, as traitors.

The constable and his squire, who were supposed to be dead, returned from Syria, disguised as palmers, just as the royal troops, headed by Prince Richard, had occupied the castle, Eveline at the same time being sent to a convent, and Damian consigned to a dungeon. Having learnt the ill news from old Raoul and his wife, Sir Hugo made his way towards King Henry's camp, near which, surrounded by an assembly of spectators, Ranald Lacy, who by false representations had obtained a grant of Eveline's forfeited lands, and assumed his kinsman's dress and title, was about to present a royal charter of immunities to a procession of the Flemish settlers. Cadwallon, the

Welsh bard, had, however, attached himself to Sir Hugo as a Breton minstrel, in order that he might avenge the death of Gwenwyn; and mistaking Ranald for the returned constable, suddenly sprang behind him as he leant forward in his saddle, and stabbed him in the back. Sir Hugo now made himself known, and was welcomed by the king, the assassin was executed, and, convinced that his betrothed's love had been given to Damian, the old Crusader resigned her to him, and consoled himself by taking part in the subjugation of Ireland.

THE TALISMAN

Principal Characters

SIR KENNETH OF THE COUCH- ANT LEOPARD, <i>Prince Royal of Scotland.</i>	EL HAKIM, <i>a physician; after- wards SULTAN SALADIN.</i>
STRAUCHAN, <i>his squire.</i>	THE ARCHBISHOP OF TYRE,
ILDERIM SHEERKOHF, <i>a Sara- cen Emir.</i>	THE GRAND-MASTER OF THE TEMPLARS,
THEODORIC OF ENGADDI, <i>a Christian hermit.</i>	THE MARQUIS CONRADE OF MONTERRAT,
KING RICHARD I., <i>one of the Council of the third Crusade.</i>	THE ARCHDUKE LEO- POLD OF AUSTRIA,
QUEEN BERENGARIA, <i>his wife.</i>	KING PHILIP AUGUSTUS OF FRANCE,
LADY CALISTA OF MOUNT- FAUCON, <i>her attendant.</i>	EARL WALLENRODE, <i>an Hun- garian warrior.</i>
LADY EDITH PLANTAGENET, <i>Richard's kinswoman.</i>	A MARABOUT, <i>or Turkish fanatic.</i>
NECBATANUS, <i>the Queen's dwarf.</i>	BLONDEL, <i>King Richard's min- strel.</i>
GUENEVRA, <i>his lady-love.</i>	
SIR THOMAS DE MULTON, SIR THOMAS DE VAUX OF GILSLAND,	} <i>in attendance on the King.</i>

*Choir of boys and maidens; knights and soldiers of the Christian
and Mohammedan armies.*

Period, 1191. Locality: Syria.

DURING a truce between the Christian armies taking part in the third Crusade, and the infidel forces under Sultan Saladin, Sir Kenneth, on his way to Syria, encountered a Saracen Emir, whom he unhorsed, and they then rode together, discoursing

on love and necromancy, towards the cave of the hermit, who was in correspondence with the pope, and to whom the knight was charged to communicate secret information. Having provided the travellers with refreshment, the anchorite, as soon as the Saracen slept, conducted his companion to a chapel, where he witnessed a procession, and was recognised by the Lady Edith, to whom he had devoted his heart and sword. He was then startled by the sudden appearance of the dwarfs, and, having reached his couch again, watched the hermit scourging himself until he fell asleep.

About the same time Richard Cœur de Lion had succumbed to an attack of fever, and as he lay in his gorgeous tent at Ascalon, the Scot arrived accompanied by a Moorish physician, who had cured his squire, and who offered to restore the king to health. After a long consultation, and eliciting from Sir Kenneth his visit to the chapel, the physician was admitted to the royal presence ; and, having swallowed a draught which he prepared from a silken bag or talisman, Richard sank back on his cushions. While he slept Conrade of Montserrat secretly avowed to the wily grand-master his ambition to be King of Jerusalem ; and, with the object of injuring Richard's reputation, incited Leopold of Austria to plant his banner by the side of that of England in the centre of the camp. When the king woke the fever had left him, and Conrade entered to announce what the archduke had done. Springing from his couch, Richard rushed to the spot

and defiantly tore down and trampled on the Teuton pennon. Philip of France at length persuaded him to refer the matter to the council, and Sir Kenneth was charged to watch the English standard until daybreak, with a favourite hound as his only companion. Soon after midnight, however, Necbatanus approached him with Lady Edith's ring, as a token that his attendance was required to decide a wager she had with the queen; and during his absence from his post the banner was carried off, and his dog severely wounded. Overcome with shame and grief, he was accosted by the physician, who dressed the animal's wound, and, having entrusted Sir Kenneth with Saladin's desire to marry the Lady Edith, proposed that he should seek the Saracen ruler's protection against the wrath of Richard. The valiant Scot, however, resolved to confront the king and reveal the Sultan's purpose; but it availed him not, and he was sentenced to death, in spite of the intercessions of the queen and his lady-love; when the hermit, and then the physician, arrived, and Richard having yielded to their entreaties, Sir Kenneth was simply forbidden to appear before him again.

Having, by a bold speech, revived the drooping hopes of his brother Crusaders, and reproved the queen and his kinswoman for tampering with the Scot, Richard received him, disguised as a Nubian slave, as a present from Saladin, with whom he had been induced to spend several days. Shortly afterwards, as the king was reposing in his pavilion, the slave saved his life from the dagger of an

assassin secretly employed by the grand-master, and intimated that he could discover the purloiner of the standard. A procession of the Christian armies and their leaders had already been arranged in token of amity to Richard; and as they marched past him, seated on horseback, with the slave holding the hound among his attendants, the dog suddenly sprang at the Marquis Conrade, who was thus convicted of having injured the animal, and betrayed his guilt by exclaiming, 'I never touched the banner.' Not being permitted to fight the Teuton himself, the king undertook to provide a champion, and Saladin to make all needful preparations for the combat. Accompanied by Berengaria and Lady Edith, Richard was met by the Saracen with a brilliant retinue, and discovered, in the person of his entertainer, the physician who had cured his fever, and saved Sir Kenneth, whom he found prepared to do battle for him on the morrow, with the hermit as his confessor. The encounter took place soon after sunrise, in the presence of the assembled hosts, and Conrade, who was wounded and unhorsed, was tended by the Sultan in the grand-master's tent, while the victorious knight was unarmed by the royal ladies, and made known by Richard as the Prince Royal of Scotland. At noon the Sultan welcomed his guests to a banquet, but, as the grand-master was raising a goblet to his lips, Necbatanus uttered the words *accipe hoc*, and Saladin decapitated the templar with his sabre; on which the dwarf explained that, hidden behind a curtain, he had seen him stab his

accomplice the Marquis of Montserrat, obviously to prevent him from revealing their infamous plots, while he answered his appeal for mercy in the words he had repeated. The next day the young prince was married to Lady Edith, and presented by the Sultan with his talisman, the Crusade was abandoned, and Richard, on his way homewards, was imprisoned by the Austrians in the Tyrol.

IVANHOE

Principal Characters

CEDRIC THE SAXON, <i>of Rotherwood Grange.</i>	LOCKSLEY, <i>alias</i> ROBIN HOOD, <i>an outlaw.</i>
WILFRED OF IVANHOE, <i>his disinherited son.</i>	REGINALD FRONT DE BŒUF,
THE LADY ROWENA, <i>his ward, beloved by Ivanhoe.</i>	RICHARD DE MALVOISIN,
GURTH, <i>his swineherd.</i>	HUGH DE GRANTMESNEL,
WAMBA, <i>his jester.</i>	RALPH DE VIPONT,
SIR PHILIP DE MALVOISIN, <i>a neighbour.</i>	MAURICE DE BRACY,
THE PRIOR OF AYMER, <i>Abbot of Jourvaux.</i>	FRIAR TUCK, <i>of Copmanhurst.</i>
SIR BRIAN DE BOIS GILBERT, <i>a Norman knight-templar.</i>	DAME ULRICA, <i>of Torquilstone.</i>
ISAAC OF YORK, <i>a Jew money-lender.</i>	KING RICHARD I., <i>returned from the third Crusade.</i>
<i>His daughter, REBECCA.</i>	LUCAS DE BEAUMANOIR, <i>grand-master of the Templars.</i>
PRINCE JOHN, <i>brother of Richard I.</i>	CONRADE DE MALVOISIN, <i>his attendant knight.</i>
ATHELSTANE, <i>a Saxon knight, Ivanhoe's rival.</i>	HIGG, <i>a Saxon peasant.</i>

Norman knights-templar.

Servants, knights, and squires at a tournament, Saxon outlaws.

Period, 1194. Localities: Yorkshire and Leicestershire.

THE Anglo-Saxons had not yet overcome their antipathy to their Norman conquerors; and when the prior and Sir Brian, with a pilgrim as their guide, sought the hospitality of Rotherwood on their way to a tournament, they were received with haughty dignity. At the evening meal Lady Rowena was inquiring the latest news from

Palestine, whither her lover had gone, and Isaac had craved shelter from the stormy night, when Cedric elicited that Ivanhoe had gained as much renown as any of King Richard's Norman knights, and Sir Brian offered to fight him; on which the pilgrim exclaimed, 'I'll be his surety,' and Lady Rowena gaged her honour on his behalf. The Jew was conducted by Wamba to his cell, and during the night, with Gurth's assistance, he and the pilgrim started for Ashby, near which town rich and poor were assembling to witness a passage of arms between several knights-templar, led by Sir Brian, in the presence of Prince John. The champions entered the lists attended by pursuivants and heralds, and, after several encounters, the conquerors challenged any other knights present to meet them, when one in sable armour, with the word 'disinherited' on his shield, defied Sir Brian. At the second charge the Norman was unhorsed; and, having with equal prowess disposed of four other antagonists, the unknown victor exercised his privilege by naming Lady Rowena as the queen of the day.

Isaac had provided him with a horse and armour, and Gurth was now sent to pay him for them with the money with which the vanquished knights had redeemed theirs. In the next day's sports Ivanhoe was recognised by his father and Lady Rowena, and, having received a wound, was taken charge of by the Jew and his daughter, the chief honours being awarded to Locksley and another knight in black armour. The latter, however, disappeared, and made his

way to the hermitage of Friar Tuck, a disguised bandit. Meanwhile, Cedric and his ward, as well as Isaac, Rebecca and Ivanhoe, had been seized in the adjacent forest by Front de Bœuf and his followers, dressed as outlaws, and carried to the castle of Torquilstone, where De Bracy and Sir Brian demanded the hands of their female captives, and the Jew was threatened with torture unless he agreed to pay a heavy ransom. Rebecca was about to throw herself from a window, when the sound of a bugle announced the arrival of Locksley and his followers, accompanied by the black knight. Having escaped from Sir Brian, the Jewess found Ivanhoe in an adjoining room, and with him watched the attack on the castle. After a desperate struggle the defenders were overpowered, the prisoners released, and the stronghold set on fire. Having thanked their preservers, Cedric and Rowena returned home, leaving Wamba to attend the black knight; and the Jew went in search of his daughter, who had been carried off by Sir Brian, bearing a letter to him from Prior Aylmer, who had also been confined in the castle, intimating that he had better give her up.

The following morning Prince John, who hoped to usurp the throne, received intelligence that his brother was in England; and, the prior's letter having fallen into the hands of the grand-master, preparations were made for the trial of Rebecca as a witch. The peasant Higg was unwillingly brought forward to prove that she had cured him of a sore disease, and other witnesses falsely

deposed to acts of sorcery which she had practised. She, however, claimed trial by combat, and was allowed to send a messenger to her father. The same evening the black knight was attacked in the forest by several armed men, and, just as he was unhorsed, Locksley with a band of yeomen came to his rescue. Ivanhoe also rode up, and having done homage to him as King Richard, announced Rebecca's need of a champion.

The bell was tolling at the castle occupied by the knights-templar, the fagots were ready, and the lists prepared for her doom or rescue, the grand-master was seated on his throne, and Sir Brian had whispered her to escape with him, when a mounted knight was seen advancing. A herald demanded his name, and he answered 'Wilfred of Ivanhoe'; the trumpets sounded the charge, and although the Saxon's horse fell, the templar rolled from his saddle, and on his helmet being raised he was dead. The silence of the spectators was broken by the arrival of the king, at whose command Conrade de Malvoison was arrested for high treason, and the grand-master, having threatened to appeal to Rome, withdrew with his knights and followers; Rebecca at the same time leading her father away lest Richard should incarcerate him in order to obtain a loan, and fearful also of betraying her secret love for her deliverer. The nuptials of Ivanhoe and Rowena quickly followed; and, having presented the bride with a casket of jewels of immense value, the Jew and his daughter quitted England to take up their abode at Granada.

CASTLE DANGEROUS

Principal Characters

BERTRAM, *an English minstrel.*
AUGUSTINE, *his supposed son ;*
afterwards LADY AUGUSTA
of Berkely.

TOM DICKSON OF HAZELWOOD,
a vassal of the Douglas estate.
His son, CHARLES.

SIR JOHN DE WALTON, *Governor*
of Castle Douglas.

SIR AYMER DE VALENCE, *Deputy Governor.*

FABIAN HARBOTHEL, *his squire.*

GILBERT GREENLEAF, *an old*
archer.

ABBOT JEROME, *of St Bride's*
convent.

SISTER URSULA ; *afterwards*
LADY MARGARET DE HAUT-
VILLE.

SIR MALCOLM FLEMING, *her*
lover.

MICHAEL TURNBULL, *a border*
forester.

LAZARUS POWHEID, *sexton of*
Douglas Kirk.

THE KNIGHT OF THE TOMBS ;
afterwards SIR JAMES DOUG-
LAS.

THE BISHOP OF GLASGOW.

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE.

English soldiers, squires and pages, inhabitants of Douglas,
Scottish knights and fighting men.

Period, 1306. Localities : Ayrshire and Lanarkshire.

DURING the struggle for the Scottish crown between Edward I. and Robert Bruce, the stronghold of his adherent Sir James Douglas, known as Castle Dangerous, had been taken by the English, and Lady Augusta had promised her hand and fortune to Sir John de Walton, on condition that he held it for a year and a day. Anxious to curtail this period, she determined to make her way thither, accompanied by her father's minstrel, disguised as his son, and they were

within three miles of their destination, when fatigue compelled them to seek shelter at Dickson's farm. Two English archers, who were quartered there, insisted that the youth should be left at the neighbouring convent of St Bride's, until Bertram satisfied Sir John as to the object of their journey, and this arrangement was approved of by Sir Aymer, who arrived to visit the outpost. As they proceeded together towards the castle, the minstrel entertained the young knight with some curious legends respecting it, including the supernatural preservation of an ancient lay relating to the house of Douglas, and the future fate of the British kingdom generally. De Valance would at once have passed the stranger into the stronghold as a visitor; but Gilbert Greenleaf detained him in the guard room until the arrival of the governor, who, in the hearing of Fabian, expressed his disapproval of his deputy's imprudence, and thus the seeds of disagreement were sown between them.

Sir John, however, wished to be indulgent to his young officers, and accordingly arranged a hunting party, in which the Scottish vassals in the neighbourhood were invited to join; but, at the mid-day repast, Turnbull behaved so rudely to the governor that he ordered him to be secured, when he suddenly plunged into a ravine and disappeared. The young knight took fresh offence at being ordered to withdraw the archers from the sport to reinforce the garrison, and appealed to his uncle, the Earl of Pembroke, who, instead of taking his part, wrote him a sharp reproof. He

then opposed the governor's wish that the minstrel should terminate his visit, which induced Sir John to threaten Bertram with torture unless he instantly revealed his purpose in coming to the castle. The minstrel declined to do so without his son's permission ; and, the Abbot having pleaded for delay on account of the boy's delicate health, Sir Aymer was ordered to meet a detachment at an outpost, and then to bring him to the castle to be examined. As he passed through the town he encountered a mounted warrior in full armour, whom neither the inhabitants nor his followers would admit having seen. The old sexton, however, declared that the spirits of the deceased knights of Douglas could not rest in their graves while the English were at enmity with their descendants. On reaching the convent, De Valence roused Father Jerome, and insisted that the youth should at once accompany him. He was, however, allowed to return to his bed till daybreak, and upon the door of his room being then forced open, it was empty. During the night, Sister Ursula, who had hidden in the room, elicited Lady Augusta's secret, which she had already guessed, and, having narrated the circumstances under which she had entered the convent without taking the vows, they escaped through a concealed postern and found a guide with horses waiting for them. A scroll which his lady-love had left behind her explained matters to Sir John, who, in his despair, was comforted by the sympathy of his lieutenant ; and the faithful minstrel, having been admitted to their confidence, steps were at once taken to track the fugitives.

Having reached a thicket, Lady Margaret disappeared to join her friends, and Lady Augusta was escorted, first by the celebrated Douglas, and then by Turnbull, to a spot where they met Sir John, to whom the forester delivered a message with which he refused to comply, and mortally wounded the man when he attempted to lead the lady away. But Sir James was at hand, and the two knights fought until summoned by the church bells to Palm Sunday service, at which the old bishop officiated in the presence of an excited assemblage of armed English and Scotch warriors eager to attack each other. Bertram met Lady Augusta in the churchyard, and was arranging for her safety, when De Walton and The Douglas renewed their combat, and an encounter also took place between De Valence and Sir Malcolm Fleming. The life of the latter was saved by the intercession of Lady Margaret, and Sir John surrendered his sword and governorship on the arrival of a messenger with the intelligence that an English force, commanded by the Earl of Pembroke, which was advancing to prevent an anticipated attack on the castle, had been utterly defeated by Bruce and his followers. He and his troops, however, were allowed to retire with their arms, Sir James having chivalrously transferred his claim upon her lover to the Lady Berkely, who, in return for his courtesy, decorated the brave Scotchman with a chain of brilliants which had been won in battle by her ancestor.

THE FAIR MAID OF PERTH

Principal Characters

OLD SIMON, <i>a glover in the Couvrefeu, Perth.</i>	KING ROBERT III.
<i>His daughter, CATHARINE.</i>	DAVID, DUKE OF ROTHSAY, <i>his son.</i>
<i>His apprentice, CONACHAR ; afterwards EACHIN M'IAN, Chief of the Clan Quhele.</i>	THE DUKE OF ALBANY, <i>the king's brother.</i>
HENRY GOW, <i>an armourer and burgess of Perth.</i>	THE EARL OF MARCH.
FATHER FRANCIS, <i>a Dominican monk.</i>	LOUISE, <i>a minstrel from Pro- vence.</i>
FATHER CLEMENT, <i>a Car- thusian monk.</i>	ARCHIBALD, EARL OF DOUGLAS.
OLIVER PROUDFUTE, <i>a bonnet- maker.</i>	SIR JOHN RAMORNY, <i>the prince's master of the horse.</i>
BAILIE CRAIGDALLIE.	EVIO, <i>his page.</i>
HENBANE DWINING, <i>an apothecary.</i>	ANTHONY BONTHRON, <i>an as- sassin.</i>
SIR PATRICK CHARTERIS, <i>of Kinfauns, Provost of Perth.</i>	SIR LOUIS LUNDEN, <i>town-clerk of Perth.</i>
KIT HENSHAW, <i>his servant.</i>	LINDSEY, EARL OF CRAWFORD.
THE DEVIL'S DICK, <i>of Hell- gaith, a follower of The Douglas.</i>	THE EARL OF ERROL, <i>Lord High Constable.</i>
PRIOR ANSLEM, <i>of St Dominic's Convent.</i>	TORQUIL OF THE OAK, <i>Eachin's foster father.</i>
	MACGILLIE CHATTANACH, <i>Chief of the Clan Chattan.</i>

*Midnight revellers, neighbours, council of citizens, men-at-arms,
Highlanders, morrice-dancers, funeral procession on Loch
Tay, pages, servants, rival clansmen, inhabitants of Perth.*

Period, 1402. Locality : Perthshire.

THE armourer had excited the jealousy of Conachar by spending the evening with the glover and his daughter, and was returning to their house at

dawn, that he might be the first person she saw on St Valentine's morning, when he encountered a party of courtiers in the act of placing a ladder against her window. Having cut off the hand of one, and seized another, who, however, managed to escape, he left the neighbours to pursue the rest, and was saluted by Catharine as her lover. The citizens waited on the provost, who, having heard their grievance, issued a challenge of defiance to the offenders.

Meanwhile the king, who occupied apartments in the convent, had confessed to the prior, and was consulting with his brother, when the Earl of March arrived to intimate his withdrawal to the English Border, followed into the courtyard by Louise, and afterwards by the Duke of Rothsay, whose dalliance with the maiden was interrupted by the Earl of Douglas ordering his followers to seize and scourge her. Henry Gow, however, was at hand, and the prince, having committed her to his protection, attended his father's council, at which it was determined that the hostile Clans Chattan and Quhele should be invited to settle their feud by a combat between an equal number of their bravest men in the royal presence, and a commission was issued for the suppression of heresy. The old monarch, having learnt that his son was one of those who had attempted to force their way into the glover's house, insisted that he should dismiss his master of the horse, who encouraged all his follies; and while Catharine, who had listened to the Lollard teaching of Father Clement, was being urged by him to favour the

secret suit of the prince, her other lover, Conachar, who had rejoined his clan, appeared to carry off her counsellor from arrest as an apostate reformer.

The armourer had maimed Sir John Ramorny, whose desire for revenge being encouraged by the apothecary, Bonthron undertook to waylay and murder him. On Shrovetide evening old Simon was visited by a party of morrice-dancers, headed by Proudpute, who lingered behind to confirm a rumour that Henry Gow had been seen escorting a merry maiden to his house, and then proceeded thither to apologise for having divulged the secret. On his way home in the armourer's coat and cap, as a protection against other revellers, he received a blow from behind and fell dead on the spot. About the same time Sir John was roused from the effects of a narcotic by the arrival of the prince, who made light of his sufferings, and whom he horrified by suggesting that he should cause the death of his uncle, and seize his father's throne.

The fate of the bonnet-maker, whose body was at first mistaken for that of the armourer, excited general commotion in the city; while Catharine, on hearing the news, rushed to her lover's house and was folded in his arms. Her father then accompanied him to the town council, where he was chosen as the widow's champion, and the provost repaired to the king's presence to demand a full inquiry. At a council held the following day, trial by ordeal of bier-right, or by combat, was ordered; and suspicion having fallen on Ramorny's household, each of his servants was required to pass before the corpse, in the belie

that the wounds would bleed afresh as the culprit approached. Bonthron, however, chose the alternative of combat, and, having been struck down by Gow, was led away to be hanged. But Dwinning had arranged that he should be suspended so that he could breathe, and during the night he and Eviot cut him down and carried him off.

Catharine had learnt that she and her father were both suspected by the commission; and the provost having offered to place her under the care of The Douglas's daughter, the deserted wife of the prince, the old glover sought the protection of his former apprentice, who was now the chieftain of his clan. Having returned from his father's funeral, Conachar pleaded for the hand of Catharine, without which he felt he should disgrace himself in the approaching combat with the Clan Chattan. Simon, however, reminded him that she was betrothed to the armourer, and his foster father promised to screen him in the conflict. At the instigation of his uncle, the prince had been committed to the custody of the Earl of Errol; but, with the duke's connivance, he was enticed by Ramorny and the apothecary to escape to the castle of Falkland, and, with the help of Bonthron, starved to death there. Catharine and Louise, however, discovered his fate, and communicated with The Douglas, who overpowered the garrison, and hung the murderers.

The meeting of the hostile champions had been arranged with great pomp, and Henry Gow, having consented to supply Eachin with a suit of armour, volunteered to take the place of one of the Clan

Chattan who failed to appear, A terrible conflict ensued, during which Torquil and his eight sons all fell defending their chief, who at last fled from the battle-ground unwounded and dishonoured. On hearing of Rothsay's death, Robert III. resigned his sceptre to his wily and ambitious brother, and died broken-hearted when his younger son James was captured by the English king. Albany transferred the regency to his son; but, nineteen years afterwards, the rightful heir returned, and the usurper expiated his own and his father's guilt on the scaffold. The warrants against Simon and his daughter, and Father Clement, were cancelled by the intervention of the Earl of Douglas, and the Church was conciliated with Dwining's ill-gotten wealth. Conachar either became a hermit, or was spirited away by the fairies; and Scotland boasts of many distinguished descendants from Henry Gow and his spouse the Fair Maid of Perth

QUENTIN DURWARD

Principal Characters

QUENTIN DURWARD, <i>a Scotch cadet.</i>	PRINCESS BEAU- JEAU, } <i>the king's</i>
LUDOVIC LESLEY, LE BALAFRE, <i>his maternal uncle.</i>	PRINCESS JOAN, } <i>daughters.</i>
MAITRE PIERRE, <i>a merchant ; afterwards KING LOUIS XI.</i>	COUNT PHILIP CRÉVECŒUR OF BURGUNDY.
TRISTAN L'HERMITE, <i>his provost-marshal.</i>	THE COUNTESS, <i>his wife.</i>
DAME PERRETTE, <i>hostess of "The Fleur de Lys."</i>	TOISON D'OR, <i>his herald.</i>
JACQUELINE, <i>her servant ; afterwards ISABELLE, COUNTESS OF CROYE.</i>	WILLIAM DE LA MARCK, <i>a Flemish outlaw.</i>
LADY HAMELINE, <i>her aunt.</i>	CARL EBERSON, <i>his son.</i>
LORD CRAWFORD, <i>commander of Scottish archers.</i>	HAYRADDIN MANGRABIN, <i>a Bohemian.</i>
COUNT DE DUNOIS, <i>grand huntsman.</i>	ZAMET, <i>his brother.</i>
LOUIS, DUKE OF ORLEANS.	MARTHON, <i>a gipsy woman.</i>
CARDINAL JOHN OF BELUE.	LOUIS OF BOURBON, <i>Bishop of Liège.</i>
THE BISHOP OF AUXERRE.	PAVILLON, <i>a currier and syndic. His daughter, GERTRUDE.</i>
OLIVER LE DAIN, <i>the court barber.</i>	PETERKIN GIESLAER, <i>his deputy.</i>
	NIKKEL BLOK, <i>a butcher.</i>
	DUKE CHARLES OF BURGUNDY.
	LE GLORIEUX, <i>his jester.</i>

Scottish archers, peasants, gipsies, soldiers, citizens, guards, abbess, nuns, courtiers, etc.

Period, 1468. Localities : France and Flanders.

THE age of feudalism and chivalry was passing away, and the King of France was inciting the wealthy citizens of Flanders against his own rebellious vassal the Duke of Burgundy. Quentin

Durward had come to Tours, where his uncle was one of the Scottish body guard maintained by Louis XI., to seek military service, and was invited by the king, disguised as a merchant, to breakfast at the inn, and supplied by him with money. Having narrowly escaped being hung by the provost-marshal for cutting down Zamet, whom he found suspended to a tree, he was enlisted by Lord Crawford, and learned the history of Jacqueline. In the presence-chamber he was recognised by Louis, and the royal party were preparing for a hunting excursion, when the Count of Crévecœur arrived with a peremptory demand for the instant surrender of the duke's ward, the Countess of Croye, who had fled from Burgundy with her aunt to escape a forced marriage; and proclaimed that his master renounced his allegiance to the crown of France. In the chase which followed Durward saved the king's life from a boar, for which service Louis, after consulting with his barber, entrusted him with the duty of conducting the Countess and Lady Hameline, ostensibly to the protection of the Bishop of Liège, but really that they might fall into the hands of William de la Marck. After proceeding some distance they were overtaken by Dunois and the Duke of Orleans, who would have seized the countess, but were prevented by Lord Crawford, who arrived in pursuit and made prisoners of them. Then Hayraddin came riding after them, and under his guidance they journeyed for nearly a week, when Quentin discovered that the Bohemian was in league with De la Marck.

He accordingly altered their route, and they reached the bishop's castle in safety.

A few days afterwards, however, it was assaulted by the citizens, and Hayraddin having effected Lady Hameline's escape with Marthon, Quentin rushed back to save the countess, and, at Gieslaer's suggestion, Pavillon passed them as his daughter and her sweetheart into the great hall where the outlaw, who was known as the Boar of Ardennes, was feasting with the rioters. The bishop, who was also governor of the city, was then dragged in, and, having denounced his captor, was murdered by a stroke of Nikkel Blok's cleaver. There was a shout for vengeance, but De la Marck summoned his soldiers, upon which Quentin held a dirk at the throat of his son Carl, and exhorted the citizens to return to their homes. With the syndic's help Lady Isabella and her protector reached Charleroi, where she was placed in a convent, while he carried the news to the Duke of Burgundy, at whose court Louis, with a small retinue, was a guest. Charles, in a furious rage, accused the king of being privy to the sacrilege, and caused him to be treated as a prisoner.

At a council the following day he was charged with abetting rebellion among the vassals of Burgundy, and the countess was brought as a witness against him. She admitted her fault, and Quentin Durward was being questioned respecting his escort of her, when a herald arrived with a demand from De la Marck to be acknowledged as Prince-Bishop of Liège, and for the release of his ally the King of France. Louis replied that he intended

to gibbet the murderer, and the messenger, who was discovered to be Hayraddin, was sentenced to death, the quarrel between the duke and the king being at the same time adjusted, on the understanding that the Duke of Orleans should marry Lady Isabelle. Crévecœur, however, interceded for her, and it was arranged that whoever should bring the head of the Boar of Ardennes might claim her hand. Quentin, who had learnt his plans from the Bohemian, advanced with the allied troops of France and Burgundy against his stronghold, and a desperate battle ensued. At length the young Scot was in the act of closing with De la Marck, when Pavillon's daughter implored his protection from a French soldier; and, while placing her in safety, his uncle La Balafré fought the ruffian, and carried his head to the royal presence. Lord Crawford declared him to be of gentle birth, but the old soldier having resigned his pretensions to his nephew, King Louis vouched for Quentin's services and prudence, and the duke being satisfied as to his descent, remarked that it only remained to inquire what were the fair lady's sentiments towards the young emigrant in search of honourable adventure, and who, by his sense, firmness and gallantry, thus became the fortunate possessor of wealth, rank and beauty.

ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN

Principal Characters

JOHN PHILIPSON, <i>an English merchant; afterwards</i> EARL OF OXFORD.	NICHOLAS BONSTE-TEEN,	} <i>Swiss deputies to the duke.</i>
ARTHUR DE VERE, <i>his son.</i>	MELCHIOR STURM-THAL,	
ANTONIO, <i>their young Swiss guide.</i>	ADAM ZIMMERMAN,	
ARNOLD BIEDERMAN, <i>a magistrate of Unterwalden.</i>	DANNISCHEMEND, <i>a Persian sorcerer.</i>	
RUDIGER,	<i>His daughter, HERMIONE.</i>	
ERNEST,	JAN MENGES, <i>landlord of the</i>	
SIGISMUND,	<i>'Golden Fleece' in Rhenish Prussia.</i>	
ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN, <i>his niece.</i>	KNIGHTS AND BURGHERS OF THE VEHMIQUE TRIBUNAL.	
ANNETTE VEILCHEN, <i>her attendant.</i>	MARGARET OF ANJOU, <i>widow of KING HENRY VI.</i>	
RUDOLPH OF DONNERSHUGEL, <i>a Bernese.</i>	KING RENE, <i>of Provence, her father.</i>	
COUNT ALBERT OF GEIERSTEIN, <i>Anne's father.</i>	FERRAND DE VAUDEMOND, <i>Duke of Lorraine, his grand-son.</i>	
ITAL SCHRECHWALD, <i>his steward.</i>	COUNT CAMPO BASSO, <i>commander of Italian mercenaries.</i>	
CHARLES THE BOLD, DUKE OF BURGUNDY.		
COUNT ARCHIBALD VON HAGENBACH, <i>his steward.</i>		

Swiss youths and mountaineers, executioner, citizens and soldiers, guests at inn, army at Dijon, troubadours at Provence, Burgundian nobles and troops, Swiss patriots.

Period, 1474. Localities : Switzerland, Germany and France.

AS the merchant and his son were travelling towards Basle they were overtaken by a storm, and found themselves at the edge of a precipice caused by a recent earthquake. Arthur was making his

way towards a tower indicated by Antonio, when he was rescued from imminent danger by Anne, who conducted him to her uncle's mountain home, whither his father had been brought in safety by Biederman and his sons. During their evening games Rudolph, who had joined in them, became jealous of the young Englishman's skill with the bow, and challenged him; but they were overheard by Anne, and the duel was interrupted. The travellers were invited to continue their journey in company with a deputation of Switzers, commissioned to remonstrate with Charles the Bold respecting the exactions of Hagenbach; and the magistrates of Basle having declined to let them enter the city, they took shelter in the ruins of a castle. During his share in the night watches, Arthur fancied that he saw an apparition of Anne, and was encouraged in his belief by Rudolph, who narrated her family history, which implied that her ancestors had dealings with supernatural beings. Hoping to prevent a conflict on his account between the Swiss and the duke's steward, the merchant arranged that he and his son should precede them; but on reaching the Burgundian citadel they were imprisoned by the governor in separate dungeons. Arthur, however, was released by Anne with the assistance of a priest, and his father by Biederman, a body of Swiss youths having entered the town and incited the citizens to execute Hagenbach, just as he was intending to slaughter the deputation, whom he had treacherously admitted. A valuable necklace which had been taken from the merchant was restored to him by Sigismund, and

the deputies having decided to persist in seeking an interview with the duke, the Englishman undertook to represent their cause favourably to him.

On their way to Charles's headquarters father and son were overtaken by Anne disguised as a lady of rank, and, acting on her whispered advice to Arthur, they continued their journey by different roads. The elder fell in with a mysterious priest who provided him with a guide to the 'Golden Fleece,' where he was lowered from his bedroom to appear before a meeting of the Vehmique or holy tribunal, and warned against speaking of their secret powers. The younger was met and conducted by Annette to a castle, where he spent the evening with his lady-love, and travelled with her the next day to rejoin his father at Strassburg. In the cathedral there they met Margaret of Anjou, who recognised Philipson as the Earl of Oxford, a faithful adherent of the house of Lancaster, and planned with him an appeal to the duke for aid against the Yorkists. On reaching Charles's camp the earl was welcomed as an old companion in arms, and obtained a promise of the help he sought, on condition that Provence was ceded to Burgundy. Arthur was despatched to Aix to urge Margaret to persuade her father accordingly, while the earl accompanied his host to an interview with his burghers and the Swiss deputies.

King René's preference for the society of troubadours and frivolous amusements had driven his daughter to take refuge in a convent. On hearing from Arthur, however, the result of the earl's mission to the duke, she returned to the palace,

and had induced her father to sign away his kingdom, when his grandson Ferrand arrived with the news of the rout of the Burgundian army at Neufchatel, and Arthur learned from his squire, Sigismund, that he had not seen Anne's spectre but herself during his night-watch, and that the priest he had met more than once was her father, the Count Albert of Geierstein. The same evening Queen Margaret died in her chair of state; and all the earl's prospects for England being thwarted, he occupied himself in arranging a treaty between her father and the King of France.

He was still in Provence when he was summoned to rouse the duke from a fit of melancholy, caused by the Switzers having again defeated him. After raising fresh troops, Charles decided to wrest Nancy from the young Duke of Lorraine, and during the siege Arthur received another challenge from Rudolph. The rivals met, and, having killed the Bernese, the young Englishman obtained Count Albert's consent to his marriage with Anne, with strict injunctions to warn the duke that the Secret Tribunal had decreed his death. By the treachery of the Italians the Swiss were enabled the same night to gain another victory, Charles was slain, and their independence was established. Being still an exile, the earl accepted the patriot Biederman's invitation to reside with his countess at Geierstein, until the battle of Bosworth placed Henry VII. on the throne, when Arthur and his wife attracted as much admiration at the English Court as they had gained among their Swiss neighbours.

THE MONASTERY

Principal Characters

WIDOW ELSPETH BRYDONE
GLENDINNING, of Glendearg.

HALHERT, } *her sons.*
EDWARD, }

CAPTAIN STAWARTH BOLTON,
in command of English
dragoons.

BRITTON, *his sergeant.*

WIDOW ALICE AVENEL, of Esk-
dale.

Her daughter, MARY.

JULIAN AVENEL, *her brother-*
in-law.

MARTIN TACKET, *a shepherd.*

TIBB, *his wife.*

THE LORD ABBOT BONIFACE,
of St Mary's Monastery.

FATHER PHILIP, *the sacristan.*

FATHER EUSTACE, *the sub-*
prior.

CHRISTIE OF THE CLINTHILL,
a freebooter.

HAPPER, *the miller.*

His daughter, MYSIE.

SIR PIERCIE SHAFTON, *an*
English courtier.

REV. HENRY WARDEN, *a Pro-*
testant preacher.

THE EARL OF MURRAY, *Regent*
of Scotland.

LORD MORTON.

Spectre of the White Lady of Avenel, monks of St Mary's, vassals
and neighbours, inhabitants of the village of Kennaquhair,
English and Scottish soldiers.

Period, 1550. Locality; Melrose on the Tweed and neighbourhood.

IN the many conflicts between England and Scotland the property of the Church had hitherto always been respected; but her temporal possessions, as well as her spiritual influence, were now in serious danger from the spread of the doctrines of the Reformation, and the occupants of the monasteries were dependent on the military services of their tenants and vassals for protection against the forays of Protestant barons and other heretical marauders. Dame Elspeth's hus-

band had fallen in the battle of Pinkie, and the hospitality of her lonely tower had been sought by the widow of the Baron of Avenel and her daughter, whose mansion had been seized and plundered by invaders, and subsequently taken possession of by her brother-in-law. While confessing the baroness on her death-bed, Father Philip discovered that she possessed a Bible, and as he was carrying it to the Lord Abbot, it was, he declared, taken from him by a spectral White Lady. Disbelieving the sacristan's tale, the sub-prior visited the tower, where he met Christie of the Clinthill, charged with an insolent message from Julian Avenel, and learnt that the Bible had been mysteriously returned to its owner. Having exchanged it for a missal, he was unhorsed on his return by the apparition; and, on reaching the monastery, the book had disappeared from his bosom, and he found the freebooter detained in custody on suspicion of having killed him. The White Lady was next seen by Halbert, who was conducted by her to a fairy grotto, where he was allowed to snatch the Bible from a flaming altar.

During his absence from the tower the miller and his daughter arrived on a visit, and soon afterwards Sir Piercie, as a refugee from the English Court. The next day the abbot came to dine with them, and offered Halbert, who had quarrelled with the knight for his attentions to Mary, the office of ranger of the Church forests. He, however, refused it, and startled his rival with a token he had obtained from the mysterious spectre. The following morning they fought in a glen, and

Halbert fled to the Baron of Avenel, leaving Sir Piercie apparently mortally wounded. His companion thither was Henry Warden, who offended the laird, and assisted Halbert in his determination to escape from the castle, rather than serve under his host's standard. The knight, however, had miraculously recovered, and on making his way back to the tower, was accused by Edward of having murdered his missing brother, in spite of his assurance that the youth was alive and uninjured. With the sub-prior's approval he was treated as a prisoner; but during the night Mysie assisted him to escape, and accompanied him northwards, dressed as his page. Mary Avenel, meanwhile, in the midst of her grief at the supposed death of her lover, was visited by the White Lady, who comforted her by disclosing the place where he had hidden the Bible, which she had secretly read with her mother.

The rest of the family were astounded by the arrival of Christie, who confirmed Sir Piercie's assertion, and announced that he had brought Henry Warden to be dealt with as a heretic by the lord abbot. But the preacher and Father Eustace had been intimate friends at college, and the sub-prior was urging him to save his life by returning to the bosom of the Church, when Edward interrupted them to confess his jealousy of his brother, and his resolution to become a monk, in obedience to the White Lady who had appeared to him. Father Eustace then decided to leave his prisoner at the tower, under promise to surrender when summoned to the monastery;

and, having learnt from the freebooter that Julian Avenel would fight for the Church, despatched him in search of Sir Piercie and the miller's daughter.

That same night the lord abbot, alarmed by intelligence that English and Scottish soldiers were advancing with hostile intentions against the monastery, resigned his office to the sub-prior. Having taken the road to Edinburgh, Halbert had joined a squadron commanded by the Earl of Murray, who sent him forward to prevent an engagement between the English, under Sir John Forster, and the supporters of the Church, under the Baron of Avenel. He arrived too late, but the earl induced Sir John, who had won the battle, to withdraw, and marched his troops to St Mary's. Here the new abbot had assembled his brotherhood in the village, in anticipation of the destruction of their home. The regent and his followers formed up facing them, and the first matter settled was the marriage of Halbert with the heiress of Avenel. Father Eustace was then summoned to produce Sir Piercie, who surrendered voluntarily, and a flaw in his pedigree having been proved, Mysie was declared a fitting wife for him, and they were shipped off to Flanders. The monks, at the intercession of Henry Warden, were allowed to retain their monastery and lands on condition of being laid under contribution; while Edward, who had sought another interview with the White Spirit, was told that the knot of fate was tied, and impressed with the belief that the marriage of his brother with Mary Avenel might prove fatal to both of them.

THE ABBOT

Principal Characters

SIR HALBERT GLENDINNING, <i>of Avenel Castle, a Puritan.</i>	THE EARL OF MURRAY, <i>Regent of Scotland.</i>
LADY GLENDINNING, <i>his wife.</i>	LORD RUTHVEN,
ROLAND GRÆME, <i>her page ; afterwards HEIR OF AVENEL.</i>	LORD LINDESAY, } <i>Lords of the Secret</i>
MAGDALEN GRÆME, <i>his grand- mother.</i>	SIR ROBERT MEL- } <i>Council.</i>
REV. HENRY WARDEN, <i>a Puritan preacher.</i>	VILLE,
FATHER AMBROSE (<i>Edward Glendinning</i>), <i>Abbot of St Mary's.</i>	SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, <i>of Lochleven Castle.</i>
ADAM WOODCOCK, <i>Sir Hal- bert's falconer.</i>	THE LADY OF LOCHLEVEN, <i>his mother.</i>
LORD SEYTON, <i>an adherent of Mary Queen of Scots.</i>	LADY DOUGLAS, <i>his wife.</i>
<i>His son, HENRY SEYTON.</i>	GEORGE DOUGLAS, <i>their son.</i>
<i>His daughter, CATHERINE.</i>	DRYFESDALE, <i>their steward.</i>
	RANDAL, <i>their boatman.</i>
	MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.
	LADY FLEMING, <i>her attendant.</i>
	REV. ELIAS HENDERSON, <i>a Puritan chaplain.</i>

*Lady Abbess, magistrates, halberdiers, citizens, boatmen, servants ;
contending Royalist and Presbyterian armies.*

Period, 1567. Locality : The Lowlands of Scotland.

TEN years had passed away, during which Halbert had been knighted for his services to the regent, and Lady Avenel had adopted Roland, whom her dog had saved from drowning. The boy grew up petted by his mistress, but disliked by her chaplain and servants, and at length, having threatened to dirk the falconer, he was dismissed to seek his fortune. He had been secretly taught the Romish

faith by Father Ambrose, and led by his grandmother to believe that he was of gentle birth. She now introduced him to Catherine Seyton, and then accompanied him to the abbey, where the revels of some masqueraders were interrupted by the arrival of Sir Halbert on his way to Edinburgh, who attached the youth to his train. On reaching the capital he aided Lord Seyton in a street fray, and was introduced to the Earl of Murray, who desired him to be ready to travel at short notice. In company with Adam Woodcock he adjourned to an inn, and was entrusted by Henry Seyton (whom he believed to be Catherine in male attire) with a sword, which he was not to unsheath until commanded by his rightful sovereign. He then learnt that he was to be attached to the household of Queen Mary, and accompanied Lord Lindesay to the castle of Lochleven, situated on an island, where he found Catherine in attendance on her, and was present when, in compliance with a note contained in his sword-sheath, she signed her abdication at the behest of the Secret Council.

After a lapse of several months, during which Henderson attempted to convert him, Roland learnt from Catherine that Father Ambrose had been evicted from his monastery, and he pledged himself, for her sake, to assist the imprisoned queen in recovering her freedom. A plan of escape arranged by George Douglas having failed through the vigilance of the Lady of Lochleven, Roland undertook to forge a false set of keys, and the abbot arrived disguised as a man-at-arms sent by Sir William to take part in guarding the castle.

As soon as the curfew had tolled, a preconcerted signal was made from the shore, and Roland contrived to substitute his forged keys for the real ones. At midnight the garden gate was unlocked, a boat was in waiting, Henry Seyton came forward, and the queen, with all her adherents, was safely afloat, when the alarm was given. Roland, however, had run back, ere they started, to turn the locks on their jailers, and, until they were out of reach of musketry, George Douglas protected Mary by placing himself before her. On landing, horses were in readiness, and before daybreak they reached Lord Seyton's castle in West Lothian, which was strongly garrisoned. The next morning, as the queen was endeavouring to make peace between Roland and Henry Seyton, who treated the page as a churl, his grandmother emerged from a recess and declared him to be the son of Julian Avenel, who was killed in the battle with Sir John Foster; Lord Seyton also recognised him, and insisted that his son should shake hands with him.

Supported by a considerable number of adherents in battle array, and accompanied by the abbot, the royal party moved onwards for Dumbarton, where help from France was expected. They were, however, intercepted by the regent's forces, and a desperate battle ensued. The queen stood near a yew tree, guarded by her devoted admirer George Douglas in close armour, while her page pushed forward to watch the conflict. It had lasted nearly an hour, when Sir Halbert attacked the flank of Mary's supporters, and they

were completely routed, Henry Seyton was killed, and Douglas, who was mortally wounded, expired without withdrawing his eyes from her face. Hopeless of further aid, the queen adopted the fatal resolution of trusting to Elizabeth's mercy, and, having bid adieu to her followers, took ship for England. Roland soon afterwards succeeded in obtaining proofs of his claim as the heir of Avenel, and was married to Catherine on her return from two years residence with her unhappy mistress.

KENILWORTH

Principal Characters

GILES GOSLING, <i>host of the 'Black Bess,' at Cumnor.</i>	DOCTOR DOBOOBIE, <i>alias ALASCO, an astrologer.</i>
MICHAEL LAMBOURNE, <i>his nephew.</i>	SIR HUGH ROBSART, <i>of Lidcote Hall, Devonshire.</i>
MASTER TRESSILIAN, <i>a Cornish gentleman, Amy's lover.</i>	<i>His daughter, AMY.</i>
WAYLAND SMITH, <i>his servant.</i>	JANET FOSTER, <i>her attendant at Cumnor.</i>
DUDLEY, EARL OF LEICESTER.	QUEEN ELIZABETH, <i>at Kenilworth.</i>
RICHARD VARNEY, <i>his squire.</i>	LORD HUNSDON, } <i>In attend-</i>
ANTHONY FOSTER, <i>steward of Cumnor Place.</i>	LORD BURLEIGH, } <i>ance on Her-</i>
MASTER ERASMUS HOLIDAY, <i>a village pedagogue.</i>	SIR WALTER } <i>Majesty.</i>
DICKIE SLUDGE, <i>alias FLIBBERTIGIBBET, one of his pupils.</i>	RALEIGH,

Villagers and travellers at the inn, people on their way to the revels at Kenilworth, servants, etc.

Period, 1575. Localities: Oxfordshire and Warwickshire.

THE innkeeper had just welcomed his scape-grace nephew on his return from Flanders, and invited Tressilian and other guests to drink with them, when Lambourne made a wager he would obtain an introduction to a young lady under Foster's charge at the Hall, and the Cornish stranger begged permission to accompany him. On arriving there Tressilian found his lady-love, whom he would have carried back to her home, but she refused; and as he was leaving he encountered

Varney, whose life he might have taken had not Lambourne intervened. Amy was soothed in her seclusion by costly presents from the earl, and during his next visit she pleaded that she might inform her father of their secret marriage, but he was afraid of Elizabeth's resentment. Warned by his host against the squire, and having confided to him how Amy had been entrapped, Tressilian left Cumnor by night, and, after several adventures by the way, reached the residence of Sir Hugh Robsart, to assist him in laying his daughter's case before the queen. Returning to London, his servant, Wayland Smith, cured the Earl of Sussex of a dangerous illness, on hearing of which from Walter Raleigh, Elizabeth at once set out to visit Leicester's rival, by whom the petition, in Amy's behalf, was handed to her. Varney was accordingly summoned to the royal presence, when he boldly declared that Amy was his wife, and Leicester was restored to the queen's favour.

Tressilian's servant then gained access to the countess as a pedlar, and, having hinted that Elizabeth would shortly marry the earl, sold her a cure for the heartache, warning Janet at the same time against an attempt to poison her mistress. Meanwhile Leicester was preparing to entertain the queen at Kenilworth, where she had commanded that Amy should be introduced to her, and Varney was, accordingly, despatched with a letter begging the countess to appear at the revels as his bride. Having indignantly refused to do so, and recovered from the effects of a cordial which had been prepared for her by

Alasco, she escaped, with the help of her maid, from Cumnor, and started for Kenilworth, escorted by Wayland Smith. Travelling thither as brother and sister, they joined a party of mummers, and then, to avoid the crowd of people thronging the principal approaches, proceeded by circuitous by-paths to the castle. Having, with Dickie's help, passed into the courtyard, they were shown into a room, where Amy was waiting while her attendant carried a note to the earl, when she was startled by the entrance of her lover, whom she entreated not to interfere until after the expiration of twenty-four hours. On entering the park, Elizabeth was received by her favourite attended by a numerous cavalcade bearing waxen torches, and a variety of entertainments followed. During the evening she enquired for Varney's wife, and was told she was too ill to be present, when Tressilian offered to lose his head if within twenty-four hours he did not prove the statement to be false, notwithstanding which the ostensible bridegroom was knighted by the queen.

Receiving no reply to her note, which Wayland had lost, Amy found her way the next morning to a grotto in the gardens, where she was discovered by Elizabeth, who had just told her host that 'she must be the wife and mother of England alone.' Falling on her knees the countess besought protection against Varney, who she declared was not her husband, and added that the Earl of Leicester knew all. He was instantly summoned to the royal presence, and would have been committed to the Tower, had not Amy recalled her words,

when she was consigned to Lord Hundson's care as bereft of her reason, Varney coming forward and pretending that she had just escaped from special treatment. Leicester insisted on an interview with her, when she implored him to confess their marriage to Elizabeth, and then, with a broken heart, she would not long darken his brighter prospects. Varney, however, succeeded in persuading him that Amy had acted in connivance with her lover, and in obtaining medical sanction for her custody as mentally disordered, asking only for the earl's signet-ring as his authority. The next day a duel between Tressilian and the earl was interrupted by Dickie, who produced the countess's note, and, convinced of her innocence, Leicester confessed that she was his wife. With the queen's permission he at once deputed his rival and Sir Walter Raleigh to proceed to Cumnor, whither he had already despatched Lambourne, to stay his squire's further proceedings.

Varney, however, had shot the messenger on receiving his instructions, and had caused Amy to be conducted by Foster to an apartment reached by a long flight of stairs and a narrow wooden bridge. The following evening the tread of a horse was heard in the courtyard, and a whistle like the earl's signal, upon which she rushed from the room, and the instant she stepped on the bridge, it parted in the middle, and—she was dead. Her murderer poisoned himself, and the skeleton of his accomplice was found, many years afterwards, in a cell where he secreted his

money. The news of the countess's fate put an end to the revels at Kenilworth, Leicester retired for a time from Court, and Sir Hugh Robsart, who died very soon after his daughter, settled his estate on Tressilian.

DEATH OF THE LAIRD'S JOCK

Principal Characters

JOHN ARMSTRONG, *the Laird of Mangertown.*

HIS SON.

HIS DAUGHTER.

FOSTER, *an English champion.*

Scottish and English Spectators.

Period, 1600. Locality: Liddesdale in Roxburghshire.

ARMSTRONG had been known during his father's lifetime as the Laird's Jock, or son; and being possessed of great strength and courage, had distinguished himself in the use of a two-handed sword, bequeathed to him by a Saxon outlaw, in many of the single combats which took place between the English and Scottish borderers during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

He had, however, grown old, and was bed-ridden, when his only son accepted the challenge of an English champion. But his heart swelled with joy at the news, and having entrusted the lad with his celebrated weapon, he insisted on being wrapped in plaids and carried to the spot selected for the encounter, attended by his daughter. His followers gazed sadly on their chieftain's withered features and shrunken form; but when the combatants met, and the English-

man brandished the sword over his fallen antagonist, the old laird, reanimated for an instant with his former vigour, sprang from the rock on which he was seated, and, having uttered a cry like that of a dying lion rather than a human being, sank into the arms of his clansmen broken-hearted, not at the death of his boy, but at their wounded honour, and the irreparable loss of his weapon.

THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL

Principal Characters

DAVID RAMSAY, <i>a watchmaker in Fleet Street.</i>	LORD DALGARNO, <i>his son.</i>
<i>His daughter, MARGARET.</i>	REGINALD LOWESTOFFE, <i>a barrister.</i>
JENKIN VINCENT, } <i>his ap-</i>	BEAUJEU, <i>host of a gambling tavern.</i>
FRANCIS TUNSTALL, } <i>prentices.</i>	SIR MUNGO MALLAGROWTHER, <i>a friend of Nigel's father.</i>
GEORGE HERIOT, <i>a goldsmith of Lombard Street.</i>	CHARLES, PRINCE OF WALES.
LORD GLENVARLOCH, <i>alias NIGEL OLIFAUNT.</i>	OLD TRAPBOIS, <i>a lodging-house keeper at Whitefriars.</i>
RICHIE MONOPLIES, <i>his servant.</i>	<i>His daughter, MARTHA.</i>
LAURENCE LINKLATER, <i>a yeoman of the royal kitchen.</i>	LADY HERMIONE; <i>afterwards</i>
JOHN CHRISTIE, <i>a ship chandler.</i>	LADY DALGARNO.
DAME NELLY, <i>his wife.</i>	MONNA PAULA, <i>her servant.</i>
BENJAMIN SUDDLECHOP, <i>a barber in Fleet Street.</i>	CAPTAIN COLEPEPPER, <i>a cut-throat adventurer.</i>
DAME URSULA, <i>his wife.</i>	HILDEBROD, <i>a bailiff.</i>
KING JAMES I.	THE GOVERNOR OF THE TOWER.
MAXWELL, <i>his gentleman usher.</i>	LADY MANSELL, <i>his wife.</i>
STEPHEN, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.	ANDREW SKURLIEWHITTER, <i>a scrivener.</i>
LORD HUNTINGLEN.	

Courtiers and men of fashion, promenaders in the park, rangers and keepers, watermen, guards, servants, etc.

Period, 1604. Localities: London, Greenwich and Enfield Chase.

THE two apprentices had started off to join in a street fray, and Heriot was gossiping with Ramsay, when they brought in Monoplies with a broken head and very tattered garments. His wound having been dressed, he explained that he had

come to London with his master to obtain payment of a debt owing to him by the king, and had been set upon as a stranger. Next morning Nigel received a visit, at his lodging with the chandler and his wife, from the goldsmith, who had known his father, and, having warned him that his estate was in danger, lent him money to appear in proper attire in Court. Heriot proceeded to Whitehall, and, having presented the young lord's petition, James authorised him to advance part of the sum due, and promised to interest himself in his affairs. Dining with him the same day at the goldsmith's, in company with her father and Sir Mungo, Margaret lost her heart to Nigel, and employed Dame Ursula to ascertain all particulars respecting him. On being presented at Court by Lord Huntinglen he obtained an order for payment of his claim, and was introduced to the Duke of Buckingham, who announced himself as his enemy, and to Lord Dalgarno, by whom he was initiated in all the vices of the aristocracy of that period, although warned by Richie, and by an anonymous letter. Meeting the Prince of Wales in St James's Park, attended by several courtiers, Nigel learnt from their manner, as well as from Sir Mungo, that he had been ill spoken of to Charles, upon which he challenged Dalgarno in the precincts of the Court, and was compelled to take refuge in Whitefriars to avoid arrest.

Here he renewed his acquaintance with Lowestoffe, whom he had met at Beaujeu's, and was assigned to the care of old Trapbois and his

daughter. On hearing of Nigel's trouble Margaret sought an interview with Lady Hermione, who occupied a suite of apartments in Heriot's mansion, and, having revealed her secret, was supplied with money to help him, being told at the same time by her confidant of the ill usage she had suffered from Lord Dalgarno. Vincent, who was in love with his master's daughter, and had been encouraged by Dame Ursula in extravagant habits, was now engaged by her to act as his rival's guide in effecting his escape from London. The same night old Trapbois was murdered by two ruffians who came to rob him ; and, just as he had rescued the daughter, whom Hildebrod had advised him to marry, Nigel was accosted by the apprentice, dressed as a waterman, from whom he learnt that a warrant had been issued for his apprehension, and that a boat was in readiness for him to give the king's officers the slip. Martha begged that she might accompany him, and, having secured her father's treasure, they were conducted by Vincent to the Temple Stairs. Having landed his companion at Paul's Wharf, where she was taken charge of by Monoplies, Nigel insisted on disembarking at Greenwich, instead of joining a Scotch vessel which was waiting for him at Gravesend ; and having made his way to the park, he attended the king while he killed a deer, when he was recognised and consigned to the Tower.

Presently Margaret, dressed as a boy, was shown into the same room ; then the chandler came to claim his wife, whom he accused Nigel of having carried off ; and, after he had dined, his friend

Heriot arrived to reproach him with the position in which he had placed himself. He had also lost the king's warrant for his debt, and when his companion's disguise was detected, she saved him from further embarrassment by a full confession. One of her acts had been to present a petition to the king from Lady Hermione, on reading which he had commanded that Lord Dalgarno should instantly marry her; and another to offer such explanations respecting Nigel as induced his Majesty to pardon him. One hour only, however, remained within which to redeem his estates, when Monoplies appeared with the money, and Lord Dalgarno, who hoped to have secured them, was deprived of his revenge. The next day he was shot in Enfield Chase, where Captain Colepepper had planned to waylay him, as he was waiting, in company with Dame Nelly, and a page in charge of the treasure, to fight a duel with Nigel. Vincent and Lowestoffe, however, arrived in time to put two of the robbers to flight, while Monoplies killed the captain, who was suspected of having murdered Trapbois, and Christie recovered his wife. Nigel and Margaret were soon afterwards married; and as King James was honouring the feast with his presence, Richie presented Martha as his bride, who, at the same time, handed to the preserver of her life the deeds of the Glenvarloch estates, which she had freed from all liabilities, and the royal sign-manual which had been found among her father's papers.

A LEGEND OF MONTROSE

Principal Characters

THE YOUNG EARL OF MENTEITH.

ANDERSON, *his servant; afterwards THE EARL OF MONTROSE.*

SIR DUGALD DALGETTY, *of Drumthwacket.*

ANGUS MACAULAY, *laird of Kintail.*

His brother, ALLAN.

SIR MILES MUL-
GRAVE,
SIR CHRISTOPHER } *Guests of*
HALL, } *Angus*
 } *MacAulay.*

THE CHILDREN OF THE MIST,
freebooters.

EVAN DHU, *a Highland chieftain.*

SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL, *of Ardenvoehr, a Covenanter.*

ANNOT LYLE, *a harpist; afterwards his daughter.*

MACCALLUM MORE, MARQUIS OF ARGYLE.

RANALD MACEAGH, *a son of the Mist.*

KENNETH, *his grandson.*

MACILDUY, *chieftain of the Camerons.*

*Highland chieftains and clansmen, women and children;
Royalist army, Highland army.*

Period, 1645. Localities: Various parts of Scotland.

THE Civil War between Charles I. and his Parliament was raging in England; and, as the Earl of Menteith was on his way to a political gathering at Darnlinvarach Castle, he met Dalgetty, who talked of his service as a soldier of fortune abroad, and to whom he offered quarters for the night, with the option of joining the Royalist cause if he should feel so inclined. After supper the earl related to the captain a story concerning their guests, Angus and Allan MacAulay, whose uncle having been murdered by a tribe of High-

landers called the Children of the Mist, the shock affected their mother's reason, and Allan inherited a gloomy and superstitious temperament, which Annot, who had been captured in one of their reprisals against the freebooters, and adopted by them, was in the habit of soothing with her harp. Dugald decided to take service on the king's side; and several chieftains and their followers having assembled at the castle, the Earl of Montrose, throwing off his disguise as a servant, accepted the command of the forces to be raised for the service of His Majesty in Scotland. As he was making his arrangements, Sir Duncan Campbell arrived to demand, in the Marquis of Argyle's name, an explanation of the meeting, and the captain was selected to return with him to Inverary to propose a truce.

After a halt at Sir Duncan's castle, Dalgetty was escorted to the stronghold of the Argyles, where he was received as the bearer of a traitorous message, and consigned to a dungeon. Here he found Ranald MacEagh, and had just learnt from him that Sir Duncan's daughter, whom he believed had been murdered, was alive, when they were interrupted by a stranger, who brought the captain some refreshment, and elicited from the Highlander that she was the little harpist. He then made dishonourable proposals to Dalgetty, but, recognising him as the marquis, the captain secured him, and escaped with Ranald, who undertook to guide him safely back to Montrose's headquarters. While crossing a dark ravine they heard the baying of a hound, and on reaching

the summit of the pass, where they were surrounded by the Children of the Mist, their pursuers overtook them. 'Their first assailant was transfixt with an arrow, but the captain was wounded, and carried away insensible by the Highland women. In two battles which ensued, the Covenanters were defeated by the Royalists, and Montrose was hesitating as to his further plans, when Dalgetty reappeared in his camp with Ranald. The earl decided to avail himself of the mountaineer's knowledge of Argyle's movements, but, remembering the MacAulays' enmity against his tribe, he was attached to the army under an assumed name, and as a seer. Annot had followed her protectors in the campaign, but now Allan became anxious for her safety, and possessed with a foreboding that he was doomed to stab Menteith.

After considerable manœuvring on both sides, Montrose was, at length, induced by MacIlduy to make a sudden advance against Argyle, who watched the battle from the deck of a galley. The struggle was long and desperate, but the Royalists gained the day, and, having been unhorsed by Ranald, Sir Duncan Campbell was attacked by Allan MacAulay, who would have killed him had not Dalgetty interposed. Montrose rode up in time to prevent a further scuffle, and having knighted Sir Dugald, despatched him and his antagonist in opposite directions. He then cautioned the young Earl of Menteith against his love for Annot, whom he could not marry, and that he had a dangerous rival. She was preparing dressings for the wounded, when

Allan suddenly entered the room, and, taxing her with reciprocating the earl's love, warned her that never was an injury offered him for which he exacted not tenfold vengeance. Sir Dugald now fetched her to examine Sir Duncan's wound, which she pronounced beyond her skill, when MacEagh begged that he might be allowed an interview with them, and revealed the secret that they were father and daughter. While Menteith was collecting the proofs of his statements, Ranald sent for his grandson, Kenneth, and despatched him with the news to MacAulay, enjoining the lad, with his dying breath, to pursue the wild life of his forefathers, to requite kindness, and avenge the injuries of his race.

Montrose still advised his kinsman to abandon the idea of making the old knight's heiress his wife, but Sir Duncan, having satisfied himself that her happiness depended on it, consented that they should be married, on the understanding that she returned to his castle until her husband could retire with honour from his military service. Everything was arranged accordingly, when Allan MacAulay presented himself in the ante-room of the chapel, and, having stabbed his rival in the breast, carried the reeking dirk to the Marquis of Argyle, and was never seen again. The earl recovered and was united to Annot, and Sir Dugald Dalgetty, having escaped the fate of his fellow-prisoners after the battle of Philiphaugh, consented, at the expiration of his engagement with the king, to take service with his enemies, and ultimately regained his paternal estate.

WOODSTOCK

Principal Characters

SIR HENRY LEE, <i>of Ditchley, keeper of Woodstock Park.</i>	COLONEL DESBO-ROUGH,	} <i>Commissioners of the Council of State.</i>
<i>His son, ALBERT, a Royalist colonel.</i>	GENERAL HARRISON,	
<i>His daughter, ALICE.</i>	JOSHUA BLETSON,	
DR ANTHONY ROCHECLIFFE, <i>late rector of Woodstock.</i>	JOSEPH TOMKINS, <i>their steward.</i>	
REV. NEHEMIAH HOLD-ENOUGH, <i>a Presbyterian minister.</i>	CAPTAIN ROGER WILDRAKE, <i>of Squatilessea-mere.</i>	
COLONEL MARKHAM EVERARD, <i>a Roundhead, Sir Henry's nephew.</i>	SPITFIRE, <i>his page.</i>	
JOCELINE JOLIFFE, <i>a Royalist forester, and Sir Henry's servant.</i>	OLIVER CROMWELL.	
PHOEBE MAYFLOWER, <i>his sweetheart.</i>	CAPTAIN PEARSON, <i>his aide-de-camp.</i>	
	LOUIS KERNEGUY, <i>a page; afterwards KING CHARLES II.</i>	
	BEVIS, <i>a wolf-dog.</i>	

Congregation in Woodstock Church, officers and soldiers of Cromwell's army, servants, etc.

Period, 1652. Localities: Woodstock in Oxfordshire, and Windsor.

AT a thanksgiving service in Woodstock church for the victory at Worcester, the Rev. Nehemiah Holdenough was compelled to cede the pulpit, which he had usurped from the late rector, to Tomkins, who, in military attire, declaimed against monarchy and prelacy, and announced the sequestration of the royal lodge and park by Cromwell and his followers. Proceeding thither, he

encountered Sir Henry, accompanied by Alice, prepared to surrender his charge, and was conducted through the principal apartments by Joliffe, who managed to send Phoebe and Bevis with some provisions to his hut, in which the knight and his daughter had arranged to sleep. On arriving there they found Everard, who had come to offer them his own and his father's protection; but Sir Henry abused and spurned him as a rebel, and at Alice's entreaty he bade them farewell, as he feared, for ever. On his way to the lodge he met his Royalist friend, Wildrake, whom he was sheltering in spite of his politics, and determined to send him with an appeal to Cromwell to reinstate his uncle at Woodstock. On reaching Windsor, the captain, disguised as a Roundhead, obtained an interview with the general, and a compliance with Everard's request, on condition that he would aid in securing the murdered king's son, in the event of his seeking refuge with the Lees.

Armed with the warrant of ejectment, the colonel and Wildrake, accompanied by the mayor and the minister, visited the Commissioners during their evening carouse, and took part in endeavouring to ascertain the cause of some startling occurrences by which they had been disturbed. Everard made his way alone to a dark gallery, in which he fancied he heard his cousin's voice, and suddenly felt a sword at his throat. Meeting Wildrake as he regained the hall, they hurried off to the hut where they found Dr Rochecliffe reading the Church service to Sir Henry and his daughter; and, after a reconciliation between uncle and

nephew, the cousins were allowed a private interview, during which Alice warned her lover against betraying the king. Returning to the lodge they were told of other unaccountable events; and during the night Everard was ordered by an apparition to change his quarters. The sentinels also declared that they had heard strange sounds, and the Commissioners decided to retire to the village inn. Master Holdenough, too, confessed that he had been terribly shocked by the reflection in a mirror of the figure of a college friend whom he had seen drowned.

The following day the old knight was induced to resume his post, and his son Albert arrived with Louis Kerneguy, whom he introduced as his Scotch page. Sir Henry having no suspicion who his guest really was treated him without ceremony; and while Dr Rochecliffe and the colonel were planning for his escape to Holland, Charles amused himself by endeavouring to gain Alice's love; but, in spite of a declaration of his rank, she made him ashamed of his suit. A quarrel, however, having arisen between him and Everard, she evinced her loyalty by preventing a duel they had arranged, at the risk of her reputation and the loss of her cousin's affection. A similar attempt by Tomkins to trifle with Phoebe was punished by a death-blow from Joliffe. The next evening Everard and his friend, and Holdenough, were unexpectedly made prisoners by Cromwell, who, having received intelligence of their knowledge of the king's sojourn at Woodstock, had brought a large force to secure him. Wildrake,

however, managed to send warning to the lodge by Spitfire, and while Alice acted as Charles's guide to take horse, Albert, in his dress, concealed himself in Rosamond's tower. Cromwell and his soldiers arrived soon afterwards with Dr Rochcliffe and Joliffe, whom they had seized as they were burying Tomkins, and, having searched all the rooms and passages in vain, they proceeded to blow up the tower. Albert, however, leapt from it just before the explosion, and Cromwell was furious when he discovered the deception. In his rage he ordered the execution of the old knight and all his abettors, including his dog; but afterwards released them, with the exception of Albert, who was imprisoned, and subsequently fell in the battle of Dunkirk. Alice returned in safety, with the news that the king had effected his escape, and a letter from him to Sir Henry, approving of her marriage with Everard, whose political opinions had been considerably influenced by recent events.

Eight years later Wildrake arrived at Brussels with a message for Charles that his restoration had been voted by Parliament; and in his progress to London, escorted by a brilliant retinue, amidst shouts of welcome from his assembled subjects, he dismounted to salute a family group in which the central figure was the old knight of Ditchley, whose venerable features expressed his appreciation of the happiness of once more pressing his sovereign's hand, and whose death almost immediately followed the realisation of his anxious and long-cherished hopes.

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK

Principal Characters

SIR GEOFFREY PEVERIL, of <i>Martindale Castle, The Peak, Derbyshire.</i>	FENELLA, <i>alias</i> ZARAH, <i>his daughter.</i>
LADY MARGARET, <i>his wife.</i>	CHARLES TOPHAM, <i>officer of the Black Rod.</i>
JULIAN, <i>their son.</i>	CHIFFINCH, <i>alias</i> WILL SMITH, <i>servant to Charles II.</i>
LANCE OUTRAM, <i>their game- keeper.</i>	MISTRESS CHIFFINCH.
MAJOR BRIDGENORTH, of <i>Moul- trassie Hall, a Puritan.</i>	VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKING- HAM.
<i>His daughter, ALICE.</i>	JERNINGHAM, <i>his secretary.</i>
DEBORAH DEBBITCH, <i>her nurse.</i>	KING CHARLES II.
REV. NEHEMIAH SOLSGROVE, <i>a Presbyterian minister.</i>	MASTER MAULSTATUTE, <i>a Jus- tice.</i>
CHARLOTTE, COUNTESS OF DERBY.	SIR GEOFFREY HUDSON, <i>the Queen's Dwarf.</i>
THE YOUNG EARL, <i>her son.</i>	COLONEL BLOOD, <i>an adventurer.</i>
EDWARD CHRISTIAN, <i>alias</i> RICHARD GANLESSE, <i>a Damp- ster of Man.</i>	THE DUKE OF ORMOND.
<i>Servants, innkeepers, Roundheads, miners, watermen, constables, judge and jury, witnesses, conspirators and musicians.</i>	
<i>Period, 1678. Localities; Derbyshire, Isle of Man and London.</i>	

SIR GEOFFREY and Bridgenorth had been boys together; and although they adopted different views in religion and politics, the major's influence had saved the Royalist's life after the battle of Bolton-le-Moor, and Lady Peveril had brought up his motherless girl with her own son. After the Restoration, the Countess of Derby, who, through treachery, had suffered a long imprison-

ment by the Roundheads, sought protection at Martindale Castle, where Bridgenorth would have arrested her for having caused his brother-in-law, William Christian, to be shot as a traitor, had not the knight interfered by tearing up the warrant, and escorting her through Cheshire on her return to the Isle of Man. Alice was of course withdrawn from his wife's care, and it was supposed the major had emigrated to New England. Several years afterwards Julian became the companion of the young earl, and, with Deborah's connivance, renewed his intimacy with his foster sister, who was under the care of her widowed aunt, Dame Christian. At one of the secret interviews between them, they were surprised by the entrance of her father, who related some of his religious experiences, and vaguely hinted that his consent to their marriage was not impossible. The next night, having undertaken to proceed to London, to clear the countess and her son from the suspicion of being concerned in Oates's pretended Popish plot, Julian was conducted to a sloop by Fenella, his patron's deaf and dumb dwarf, and, as she was being taken ashore against her will while he was asleep, he dreamt that he heard Alice's voice calling for his help.

At Liverpool he met Topham with a warrant against Sir Geoffrey, and on his way to the Peak to warn him, he travelled with Edward Christian, passing as Ganlesse, a priest, who led him to an inn, where they supped with Chiffinch. On reaching Martindale Castle, he found his father and mother in the custody of Roundheads, and he was

taken by Bridgenorth as a prisoner to Moultrassie Hall, where Alice received them, and he recognised Ganlesse among a number of Puritan visitors. During the night the Hall was attacked by the dependents and miners of the Peveril estate, and, having regained his liberty, Julian started, with Lance as his servant, in search of his parents, who he ascertained were on their way to London in charge of Topham. At an inn where they halted, Julian overheard Chiffinch revealing to a courtier a plot against Alice, and that he had been robbed of the papers entrusted to him by the countess, which, however, he managed to recover the next morning.

Meanwhile, Christian, under whose care Bridgenorth had placed his daughter, communicated to the Duke of Buckingham a design he had formed of introducing her to Charles II., and, at an interview with her father, endeavoured to persuade him to abandon the idea of marrying her to young Peveril. Having reached London, Julian met Fenella, who led him into St James's Park, where she attracted the notice of the king by dancing, and he sent them both to await his return at Chiffinch's apartments. Alice was already under the care of Mistress Chiffinch, and escaped from an interview with the duke to find herself in the presence of Charles and her lover, with whom, after he had placed the countess's papers in the king's hands, she was allowed to depart. Julian, however, lost her in a street fray, and having been committed to Newgate for wounding his assailant, he was placed in the same cell with

the queen's dwarf, and conversed with an invisible speaker. After startling Christian with the news that his niece had disappeared, the duke bribed Colonel Blood to intercept his movements, so that he might not discover where she was, and was then himself astonished at finding Fenella instead of Alice, who had been captured by his servants in his house, and at her equally unexpected defiance of and escape from him.

A few days afterwards, Sir Geoffrey Peveril, his son and the dwarf were tried for aiding and abetting Oates's Plot, and were all acquitted. In order, however, to avoid the mob, they took refuge in a room, where they encountered Bridgenorth, who convinced Julian that they were in his power, and allowed Christian to propose to the Duke of Buckingham that several hundred Fifth-Monarchy men, led by Colonel Blood, should seize the king, and proclaim his Grace Lord-Lieutenant of the kingdom. The same afternoon Charles had just granted an audience to the Countess of Derby, when the dwarf emerged from a violoncello case and revealed the conspiracy which Fenella had enabled him to overhear. It then transpired that Bridgenorth had released the Peverils, and that Christian had trained his daughter, whose real name was Zarah, to feign being deaf and dumb, in order that she might act as his spy; but that her secret love for Julian had frustrated the execution of his vengeance against the countess. He was allowed to leave the country, and the major, who, on recovering Alice by Fenella's aid, had placed her under Lady Peveril's care, having

offered to restore some of Sir Geoffrey's domains which had passed into his hands as her dowry, the king's recommendation secured the old knight's consent to the marriage which within a few weeks united the Martindale - Moultrassie families and estates.

OLD MORTALITY

Principal Characters

MR MORTON, *the Squire of Milnwood, a Presbyterian.*

HENRY MORTON, *his nephew.*

DAME ALISON WILSON, *his housekeeper.*

LADY MARGARET BELLENDEN, *of Tullietudlem.*

Her grand-daughter, EDITH.

MAJOR BELLENDEN, *her brother-in-law, a Cavalier.*

GUYDILL, *her butler.*

JENNY DENNISON, *Edith's maid.*

LORD EVANDALE.

LADY EMILY HAMILTON, *his sister.*

FRANCIS STEWART, *alias BOTHWELL, sergeant of Claverhouse's Life Guards.*

TAM HALLIDAY, *his comrade.*

JOHN BALFOUR OF BURLEY, *a Covenanter.*

CORNET GRAHAM, *a kinsman of Claverhouse.*

Army of rebel Whigs, English and Scotch soldiers, procession through the streets of Edinburgh, servants, etc.

Period, 1679. Localities: Scotland and Holland.

MAUSE HEADRIGG, *an old fanatic.*

CUDDIE, *her son, a ploughman.*

COLONEL GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE, *afterwards* VISCOUNT OF DUNDEE.

GABRIEL KETTLE-
DRUMLE, POUND-
TEXT, MACBRIAR, } *Covenant
preachers.*

THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH, *commander of the English army.*

GENERAL DALZELL, *his aide-de-camp.*

MUCKLEWRAITH, *a fanatic.*

DUKE OF LAUDERDALE, *President of Council at Edinburgh.*

BASIL OLIFANT, *a renegade Covenanter.*

BESSIE MACCLURE, *a blind widow.*

WITTENBOLD, *commander of Dutch Dragoons.*

‘OLD MORTALITY’ was a native of Dumfries, who devoted himself, for many years, to restoring the gravestones of the Covenanters who had suffered during the religious persecutions in the seventeenth century, and he furnished the author with many of the incidents upon which this tale is founded.

Henry Morton had beaten Lord Evandale in shooting at the figure of a bird called a popinjay, in the presence of all the aristocracy of Lanarkshire, and was entertaining his companions at the village inn, where Bothwell and Halliday insisted on Balfour toasting the archbishop. Having done so with a qualification, he overpowered the sergeant in a wrestle, and rode away with Morton, whose father's life he had saved. Shortly afterwards the cornet arrived with the news that the primate had been murdered, and in search of the Covenanter, who, however, was warned by Bessie MacClure to defer proceeding on his journey, and passed the night in a loft at Milnwood, where, at Edith's request, Cuddie and his mother were afforded shelter from the bigotry of her grandmother. Next day the red-coats came to arrest Henry for sheltering Balfour, and carried him to Lady Bellenden's castle, to be dealt with by Claverhouse, who ordered him to be shot; but Edith entreated Lord Evandale's intercession, and her lover's life was spared. Information had been received of a large gathering of armed Whigs in the neighbourhood, and, during a fierce encounter between them and the Royalist troops, Balfour shot the cornet, and transfixed Bothwell with his sword, upon which Claverhouse charged the rebels and unhorsed the Covenanter. The king's forces, however, were compelled to retire, and Lord Evandale's life was saved by Morton, who took service under Balfour.

A detachment of the insurgents now invested the castle of Tullietudlem, while Henry marched

with the main body against Glasgow, which the Royalists evacuated in order to reach Edinburgh, where the Duke of Monmouth was commander-in-chief. He managed, however, to get back to Milnwood, and, having rescued Lord Evandale from hanging, employed him to suppress a mutiny among the troopers in the castle, and to induce Major Bellenden to surrender it, on the promise of a safe-conduct in charge of a petition to the Government. While Balfour was making free with Lady Bellenden's property, Morton obtained a fruitless audience at the duke's camp, and returned to prepare the rebel army for battle, instead of listening to their Cameronian preachers. In the fight which ensued, the king's forces prevailed, Balfour was disabled, and all Henry's efforts to rally the Covenanters having failed, he and his servant Cuddie escaped with their lives, and reached a solitary farmhouse. Here a party of fanatical western Whigs had assembled, and Morton, having been denounced by Macbriar and Mucklewraith as a prelatist, was sentenced to die at midnight. Ere that hour arrived, however, Claverhouse and a party of soldiers forced an entrance, and he became their prisoner. From a window at Edinburgh he witnessed the triumphant entry of the royal troops with their prisoners, preceded by the civil authorities, and followed by an excited mob. He was then summoned to the council chamber, and, on pledging himself to remain abroad during the king's pleasure, he was pardoned, Claverhouse accompanying him to Leith, where he embarked for Holland.

Nine years afterwards, on revisiting the old neighbourhood, he learnt that Olifant, a discarded suitor for the heiress, was in possession of the Bellenden estate, and that Edith was betrothed to his rival. He was urging her to consent to their marriage before he joined the Scottish rising against William III., when she declared that she had seen her lost lover, and was taken dangerously ill. Balfour was hiding in a cavern near the widow MacClure's cottage, and, at an interview with him, Morton saved himself with difficulty from his religious frenzy. As he returned he overheard a plot to surprise Lord Evandale; and, while he was on his way to Glasgow to obtain military aid, a party of horsemen, headed by Olifant, approached the mansion, where his lordship was taking leave of Edith, in despair of gaining her affection. Followed by his servants he rode to meet them, and fell from his horse mortally wounded. The renegade was killed at the same time, and as Balfour was attacking Halliday, a troop of Dutch dragoons came to the rescue. All the assailants surrendered except the Covenanter, who was pursued, and, after a desperate struggle, was drowned with one of the soldiers in his grasp. Lord Evandale, as he was dying, joined Edith's and Morton's hands, and Lady Margaret recovered her castle and lands.

THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR

Principal Characters

EDGAR, <i>heir of the late Master of Ravenswood.</i>	AILSIE GOURLAY, <i>her nurse.</i>
CALEB BALDERSTON, <i>his steward at Wolf's Crag Tower.</i>	CAPTAIN CRAIGENFELT, <i>a Jacobite adventurer.</i>
MYSIE, <i>Caleb's wife.</i>	FRANK HAYSTON, <i>laird of Bucklaw.</i>
SIR WILLIAM ASHTON, <i>the Scottish Lord Keeper.</i>	LADY GERNINGTON, <i>his aunt.</i>
LADY ASHTON, <i>his wife.</i>	LADY BLEKENSOP, <i>his kinswoman.</i>
SHOLTO DOUGLAS } <i>their</i>	ALICE, <i>a blind servant of the Ravenswood family.</i>
ASHTON, } <i>sons.</i>	REV. MR BIDE-THE-BENT, <i>a Presbyterian minister.</i>
HENRY ASHTON, } <i>Their daughter, LUCY.</i>	
<i>Funeral procession, foresters, servants, grave-diggers, villagers, surgeon and physicians.</i>	

Period, 1695. Locality: East Lothian.

THE ancient seat of the Ravenswood family had been purchased by Sir William Ashton, and the late lord, who was under attainst as a Jacobite, had inspired his son with a hatred towards him, which was enhanced by the lord keeper granting a warrant to prevent the use of the Episcopalian service at his father's funeral. The next day, as Sir William and his daughter were returning from a visit to old Alice, they were pursued by a bull, which was shot by Edgar, who carried Lucy to a fountain, but declined her father's thanks. He had

arranged to seek his fortune abroad with Bucklaw and the captain, but, on meeting them at an inn, he announced that he had changed his mind, and invited the young laird to Wolf's Crag. Here Caleb and Mysie made amusing efforts to maintain their master's hospitality with a very slender stock of provisions; and were still more disconcerted when he returned home from a stag hunt with the lord keeper and his daughter, to whom he had offered shelter from a storm. The old steward, however, managed by a ruse to shut the gates against the huntsmen, who were entertained by Bucklaw and Craigenfelt; and having abstracted some wild fowl from a neighbour's spit, and procured other supplies, he was able to set a creditable meal before the guests, who passed the night in the tower.

Sir William had been troubled with serious fears of Edgar's inherited resentment, but they were dissipated by his evident admiration of Lucy, and his acceptance, in spite of Caleb's remonstrances, of an invitation to spend a few days at Ravenswood. During this visit he was taken by Lucy and her brother Henry to see old Alice, who warned him that he came either in fatal anger or in fatal love; but instead of saying farewell for ever, as he had resolved, her tears prevailed, and their troth was plighted to each other. Lady Ashton, however, had arranged a match for her daughter with Bucklaw, who had just inherited his aunt's fortune, and, on returning home, wrote a note to Edgar which left him no alternative but to quit the house at once. On his way through

the park he encountered an apparition of old Alice, and, on reaching her cottage, he found that she had died a short time previously, expressing an eager desire to speak to him. Having received an evasive reply from Sir William, and an insolent one from her ladyship, to the letters he addressed to them, and a few lines assuring him of her constancy from Lucy, Ravenswood departed on a mission abroad which his kinsman, the Marquis of A., had confided to him.

During his absence Lady Ashton extorted a promise from her daughter that she would marry Bucklaw, on condition that Edgar released her, or failed to answer the letter she had sent him, by St Jude's day. In the meantime she learnt that the marquis was exerting his power to reverse the judgments by which her father had become possessed of the Ravenswood property, and was told that Edgar, whose reply her mother had intercepted, was engaged to another lady. Her nurse had also filled her mind with melancholy forebodings, and on Bucklaw presenting himself again, at the expiration of the interval she had agreed to, Lucy had just signed the marriage contract, when the tramp of a horse was heard at the gate, and she exclaimed, 'He is come!' Edgar forced his way into the room, and having been assured by the minister that she had executed the deed without fraud or compulsion, he placed before her their written engagement, with the portion he had retained of the coin they had broken, and, at his request, she returned him the tokens in her possession. Her mother determined that the

wedding with Bucklaw should take place on the appointed day, and Henry was censured for having lost the dagger he should have worn on the the occasion. In the midst of the ball which followed their marriage, a piercing cry was heard, the bridegroom had been stabbed, and the bride was crouching in the chimney corner bereft of her reason. She died the following evening ; and, on recovering from his wound, her husband declared he had neither story to tell nor injury to avenge. Ravenswood attended the funeral in disguise ; and, having accepted a challenge from Colonel Ashton, was riding to meet him, when he disappeared in the sand knolls he was crossing, the only vestige of his fate being the sable feather he had worn in his hat.

THE PIRATE

Principal Characters

MR BASIL MERTOUN, *alias*
 VAUGHAN, of *Jarlshof Castle*,
Sumburgh Head.
His son, MORDAUNT.
 SWERTHA, *their housekeeper*.
 SWEYN ERICKSON, *a fisherman*.
 MAGNUS TROIL, *a Zetland*
udaller, or landholder.
 MINNA, } *his daughters*.
 BRENDA, }
 EUPHANE FEA, *his housekeeper*.
 ERIC SCAMBESTER, *his servant*.
 ULLA TROIL, *alias* NORNA, of
the Fitful Head, his kins-
woman.
 NICHOLAS STRUMPFER, *alias*
 PACOLET, *her servant*.

NEIL RONALDSON, *Ranzelman*
of Jarlshof.
 MR TRIPTOLEMUS YELLOWLEY,
of Harfra-Stourburgh, a Scotch
factor.
His sister, BARBARA.
 TRONDA DRONSDAUGHTER,
their servant.
 BRYCE SNAILSFOOT, *a pedlar*.
 CLAUD HALCRO, *an old bard*.
 CLEMENT CLEVELAND, *alias*
 VAUGHAN, *a pirate captain*.
 JOHN BUNCE, *alias* FREDERICK
 ALTAMONT, *his lieutenant*.
 CAPTAIN WEATHERPORT, of
H.M.S. 'Halcyon.'

Inhabitants of Shetland, guests at Burgh-Westra, masquers, provost
and citizens of Kirkwall and Stromness, pirate officers and
seamen.

Period, 1700. Localities: Shetland and Orkney Islands.

MR MERTOUN and his son had arrived as strangers, and resided for several years in the old mansion of the Earls of Orkney, the father leading a very secluded life, while Mordaunt became a general favourite with the inhabitants, and especially with the udaller and his daughters. On his way home from a visit to them, he and the pedlar sought shelter from a storm at the Yellowleys' farmhouse,

where they were amused with their penurious ways, and encountered Norna, who was supposed to be in league with the fairies, and to possess supernatural powers. The next day a ship was wrecked on the rocky coast, and, at the risk of his life, Mordaunt rescued Cleveland as he was cast on the beach clinging to a plank, while Norna prevented his sea-chest from being pillaged. The captain promised his preserver a trip in a consort ship which he expected would arrive shortly, and went to seek the udaller's help in recovering some of his other property that had been washed ashore. After the lapse of several weeks, however, during which the Troils had discontinued their friendly communications with him, Mordaunt heard that the stranger was still their guest, and that they were arranging an entertainment for St John's Eve, to which he had not been bidden.

As he was brooding over this slight, Norna touched his shoulder, and, assuring him of her goodwill, advised him to join the party uninvited. Warned by his father against falling in love, and with some misgivings as to his reception, he called at Harfra on his way, and accompanied the factor and his sister to the feast. Minna and Brenda replied to their discarded companion's greeting with cold civility, and he felt convinced that Cleveland had supplanted him in their esteem. The bard endeavoured to cheer him with his poetry and reminiscences of Dryden; and, in the course of the evening, Brenda, disguised as a masquer, told him they had heard that he had spoken unkindly of them, but that she did not believe he had done

so. She also expressed her fear that the stranger had won Minna's love, and begged Mordaunt to discover all he could respecting him. During an attempt to capture a whale the following day, Cleveland saved Mordaunt from drowning, and, being thus released from his obligation to him, intimated that henceforth they were rivals. The same evening the pedlar brought tidings that a strange ship had arrived at Kirkwall, and Cleveland talked of a trip thither to ascertain whether it was the consort he had been so long expecting.

After the sisters had retired to bed, Norna appeared in their room, and narrated a startling tale of her early life, which led Minna to confess her attachment to the captain, and to elicit Brenda's partiality for Mordaunt. At a secret interview the next morning, Cleveland admitted to Minna that he was a pirate, upon which she declared that she could only still love him as a penitent, and not as the hero she had hitherto imagined him to be. He announced, in the presence of her father and sister, his intention of starting at once for Kirkwall; but at night he serenaded her, and then, after hearing a struggle and a groan, she saw the shadow of a figure disappearing with another on his shoulders. Overcome with grief and suspense, she was seized with a fit of melancholy, for the cure of which the udaller consulted Norna in her secluded dwelling; and, after a mystic ceremony, she predicted that the cause would cease when 'crimson foot met crimson hand' in the Martyr's Aisle in Orkney land, whither she commanded her kinsman to proceed with his

daughters. Mordaunt had been stabbed by the pirate, but had been carried away by Norna to Hoy, where she told him she was his mother, and, after curing his wound, conveyed him to Kirkwall. Here Cleveland had joined his companions, and, having been chosen captain of the consort ship, he obtained leave from the provost for her to take in stores at Stromness and quit the islands, on condition that he remained as a hostage for the crew's behaviour.

On their way they captured the brig containing the Troils, but Minna and Brenda were sent safely ashore by Bunce, and escorted by old Halcro to visit a relative. The lovers met in the cathedral of St Magnus, whence, with Norna's aid, Cleveland escaped to his ship, and the sisters were transferred to the residence of the bard's cousin, where their father joined them, and found Mordaunt in charge of a party of dependents for their protection. When all was ready for sailing, the captain resolved to see Minna once more, and having sent a note begging her to meet him at the Standing Stones at daybreak, he made his way thither. Brenda persuaded Mordaunt to allow her sister to keep the appointment, and as the lovers were taking their last farewell, they and Brenda were seized by Bunce and his crew from the boat, and would have been carried off, had not Mordaunt hastened to the rescue, and made prisoners of the pirate and his lieutenant. Norna had warned Cleveland against delaying his departure, and his last hopes were quenched when, from the window of the room in which he and Bunce were confined, they

witnessed the arrival of the *Halcyon*, whose captain she had communicated with, and the capture, after a desperate resistance, of their ship.

The elder Mertoun now sought Norna's aid to save their son, who, he declared, was not Mordaunt, as she imagined, but Cleveland, whom he had trained as a pirate under his own real name of Vaughan, her former lover; and having lost trace of him till now, had come to Jarlshof, with his child by a Spanish wife, to atone for the misdeeds of his youth. On inquiry it appeared that Cleveland and Bunce had earned their pardon by acts of mercy in their piratical career, and were allowed to enter the king's service. Minna was further consoled by a penitent letter from her lover; Brenda became Mordaunt's wife; and the aberration of mind, occasioned by remorse at having caused her father's death, having passed away, Norna abandoned her supernatural pretensions and peculiar habits, and resumed her family name.

MY AUNT MARGARET'S MIRROR

Principal Characters

SIR PHILIP FORESTER.
His wife, LADY JEMIMA.
His wife's sister, LADY BOTH-
WELL.

MAJOR FALCONER, *their brother*.
BAPTISTA DAMIOTTI, *a Paduan*
doctor.

Servants, a physician.

Period, 1702. *Localities* : *Edinburgh and Flanders.*

SIR PHILIP, who had married for money and quarrelled with his brother-in-law, determined to join the Duke of Marlborough's army in Flanders as a volunteer. Receiving no tidings of him for many months, Lady Jemima resolved to consult a doctor from Padua, who had the reputation of being able to show his visitors their absent friends, and what they were doing. Accordingly she and her sister, disguised as soldiers' wives, went to him secretly, when he at once told them their real names and the information they desired. Having enjoined absolute silence, and changed his dress to that of an eastern necromancer, he led them into a room hung with black and lighted with torches, containing a large mirror behind an altar, on which were two swords, an open book, and a human skull. Gradually the mirror ceased to reflect these objects, and they saw the interior of a foreign

church, in which Sir Philip was about to be married to a beautiful girl, when a group of officers entered, one of whom advanced towards the bridal party, and swords were drawn on both sides. The scene then vanished, and the mirror again reflected the contents of the room. Restoratives were now offered to the ladies, and they were conducted to their carriage, the professor handing Lady Bothwell a composing draught for her sister.

A few days afterwards news arrived from Holland that Sir Philip's nuptials with the daughter of a rich burgo-master were actually about to be celebrated, when Major Falconer, who happened to be in the town, and had come with some brother officers to witness the ceremony as an amusement, recognised and denounced the would-be bigamist, accepted a challenge from him, and was killed. Lady Jemima never recovered from the shock, the Italian disappeared to escape arrest as a Jacobite, and Sir Philip having, in his old age, sought in vain a reconciliation with Lady Bothwell, eluded pursuit as a murderer and died abroad.

THE BLACK DWARF

Principal Characters

HOBBIE ELLIOT, <i>of the Heugh-foot farm.</i>	MR RICHARD VERE, <i>the laird of Ellislaw.</i>
HIS GRANDMOTHER.	<i>His daughter, ISABEL.</i>
OLD ANNAPPLE, <i>his foster mother.</i>	SIR FREDERICK LANGLEY, <i>her suitor.</i>
LILIAS, } <i>his sisters.</i>	LUCY ILDERTON, <i>her friend.</i>
JEAN, }	WILLIE GRÆME, <i>of Westerburn-flat, a freebooter.</i>
ANNOT, }	MR HUBERT RATCLIFFE, <i>a friend of Sir William Mauley.</i>
GRACE ARMSTRONG, <i>his cousin and sweetheart.</i>	RALPH MARESCHAL, <i>Mr Vere's cousin.</i>
PATRICK EARNSCLIFF, <i>a young squire.</i>	DR HOBBLER, <i>a priest.</i>
ELSHIE, <i>the Dwarf of Muckle-stane Moor; afterwards</i> SIR EDWARD MAULEY.	

Elliot's brothers and neighbours, Westerburnflat's mother and comrades, Jacobite friends and servants of Mr Vere.

Period, 1706. Locality: the Lowlands of Scotland.

AS Elliot was returning over a wild moor from a day's sport, thinking of the legends he had heard of its supernatural occupants after nightfall, he was overtaken by Earnscliff, whose father had been killed in a quarrel with the laird of Ellislaw, when the moon suddenly revealed the figure of a human dwarf, who, on being spoken to, refused their offers of assistance, and bid them begone. Having invited Earnscliff to sup with his women folks, and pass the night at his farm, Hobbie

accompanied him next morning to confront the strange being by daylight; and having assisted him in collecting stones for constructing a hut, they supplied him with food and other necessaries. In a short time he had completed his dwelling, and became known to the neighbours, for whose ailments he prescribed, as Elshender the Recluse. Being visited by Isabel and two of her friends, he told their fortunes, and he gave her a rose, with strict injunctions to bring it to him in her hour of adversity. As they rode homewards, their conversation implied that she loved young Earnscliff, but that Mr Vere intended her to marry Sir Frederick. Another of his visitors was Westburnflat, on his way to avenge an affront he had received from Elliot, whose dog the next day killed one of the dwarf's goats, for which he warned him that retribution was at hand.

Shortly afterwards the freebooter brought word that he and his companions had fired Hobbie's farm, and carried off his sweetheart and cattle; on hearing which Elshie despatched him with an order for some money, and insisted that Grace should be given up uninjured. Having dispersed his neighbours in search of her, Elliot went to consult Elshie, who handed him a bag of gold, which he declined, and intimated that he must seek her whom he had lost in the *west*. Earnscliff and his party had tracked the cattle as far as the English border, but on finding a large Jacobite force assembling there they returned, and it was decided to attack Westburnflat's stronghold. On approaching it, a female hand, which her lover swore was

Grace's, waved a signal to them from a turret, and as they were preparing a bonfire to force the door, Græme agreed to release his prisoner, who proved to be Isabel. On reaching home, however, Elliot found his cousin had been brought back, and at dawn he started off to accept the money which the dwarf had offered him to repair his homestead. Isabel had been seized by ruffians while walking with her father, who appeared overcome with grief, and under the impression that Earnscliff was the offender; whereas Mr Ratcliffe, who managed his affairs, suggested that Sir Frederick had stronger motives for placing her under restraint. Mr Vere's suspicion seemed justified by their meeting his daughter returning under her lover's care; but she confirmed his version of the circumstances under which he had intervened, to the evident discomfiture of his rival and her father.

At a large gathering, the same day, of the Pretender's adherents in the hall of Ellieslaw Castle, Mareschal produced a letter which dissipated all their hopes, and Sir Frederick insisted that his marriage with Isabel should take place before midnight. She had consented, on her father's representation that his life would be forfeited if she refused, when Mr Ratcliffe persuaded her to make use of the token which Elshie had given her, and escorted her to his dwelling. He promised that at the foot of the altar he would redeem her; and, just as the ceremony was commencing in the chapel, a voice, which seemed to proceed from her mother's tomb, uttered the word 'Forbear.' The dwarf's real name and rank were then revealed, as

well as the circumstances under which he had acquired the power of thus interfering on Isabel's behalf; while Hobbie and his friends supported Mr Ratcliffe in dispersing the would-be rebels. Sir Edward at the same time disappeared from the neighbourhood, and Mr Vere retired, with an ample allowance, to the Continent, all the Ellieslaw property, as well as the baronet's, being settled on Earnscliff and his bride. Sir Frederick Langley was, a few years afterwards, executed at Preston, and Westburnflat earned a commission in Marlborough's army by his services in providing cattle for the commissariat.

ROB ROY

Principal Characters

MR WILLIAM OSBALDISTONE,
*of the firm of Osbaldistone &
Tresham.*

FRANK OSBALDISTONE, *his son.*

MR OWEN, *principal clerk to
the firm.*

ANDREW FAIRSERVICE, *Frank's
servant.*

SIR FREDERICK VERNON, *a
Jacobite.*

His daughter, DIANA.

SIR HILDEBRAND OSBALDI-
STONE, *his maternal uncle.*

RASHLEIGH OSBALDISTONE, *his
son.*

MARTHA, *Diana's maid.*

SQUIRE INGLEWOOD, *a North-
umbrian justice of the peace.*

MR JOSEPH JOBSON, *his clerk.*

MACVITTIE & MACFIN, *traders
in Glasgow.*

DOUGAL, *a turnkey in the Tol-
booth.*

BAILIE NICOL JARVIE, *a weaver.*

MATTIE, *his servant.*

JEAN MACALPINE, *hostess of
inn at Aberfoil.*

MAJOR GALBRAITH, *of the
Lennox militia.*

MACSTUART, *one of his troopers.*

CAPTAIN THORNTON, *of the
Royals.*

ROB ROY MACGREGOR CAMP-
BELL, *a Scottish outlaw.*

His wife, HELEN.

ROBERT, } *their sons.*
HAMISH, }

Highlanders and soldiers, servants, etc.

*Period, 1715. Localities: Northumberland, Glasgow and
neighbourhood.*

FRANK OSBALDISTONE had declined a partnership in his father's business; and as he was journeying nothwards, on a visit to his uncle Sir Hildebrand, he travelled with a very nervous man, and dined at an inn with Mr Campbell, a cattle salesman. During a hunting expedition with his cousins, he learned from Diana that he was charged with having committed a highway robbery, and she

escorted him to Squire Inglewood's, where he encountered his travelling companion as his accuser, and was acquitted on the testimony of the Scotch dealer. Having fallen in love with Diana, he discovered that she was destined for Rashleigh, or a cloister, and that he was a hypocrite. During his rival's absence from home, Frank gained his cousin's confidence and became her constant companion. He also obtained important information from Andrew Fairservice, and on returning from a talk with him, witnessed an interview between his lady-love and a male stranger. He next learnt from her that Rashleigh was in charge of his father's business while he was gone to Holland; and, a few days later, she handed him a letter announcing that his cousin had robbed the firm and disappeared. Having advised his immediate departure for Glasgow, she entrusted him with another letter to be used under certain circumstances, and he started with Andrew as his servant.

In the cathedral there, some one whispered behind him, 'Meet me at midnight on the bridge,' and, having done so, he was conducted to the Tolbooth, and admitted by Dougal to a cell in which he found Owen, who had been imprisoned by MacVittie and MacFin. Presently his guide hurried in, followed by Mr Jarvie, who was Mr Osbaldistone's agent, and the stranger proved to be Mr Campbell, *alias* Rob Roy, the bailie's kinsman. The Highlander, to whom Diana's letter was addressed, invited his relative and Frank to dine with him at Aberfoil, and intimated that he might be able to arrange Mr Osbaldistone's affairs.

Having been interrupted in a duel with Rashleigh, whom he met in the city, Frank started with Mr Jarvie and Andrew for the inn named by Campbell, where the bailie fought MacStuart with a red-hot poker, and they were arrested by Captain Thornton and his troops for being in communication with a proscribed robber. Dougal was also brought in as a spy, and accepted a bribe to betray Rob Roy's hiding-place. The red-coats, however, had scarcely disappeared with their prisoners, when the outlaw emerged from behind the inn with Rashleigh, upon a signal from whom he was seized by Galbraith and his troopers.

Captain Thornton and his party were led by their guide to a narrow pass, on entering which they were challenged by Roy's wife, and fired upon by a hidden force. In the scramble which ensued the bailie was suspended by his coat-tails to the branch of a tree, and they were surrounded by Highlanders. Mr Jarvie claimed relationship with his kinsman's spouse, but she scornfully ordered all the prisoners to be bound, and thrown into an adjacent lake. Suddenly her sons brought news of their father's capture, and, having denounced Rashleigh, she had despatched Frank with a message to the Duke of Argyle, when a shout echoed through the gorge, and Rob Roy rushed into his wife's arms. He had managed, with the connivance of one of the troopers, to set himself free as they crossed the river, and, by his expertness in swimming and diving, to escape pursuit. Frank was making his way back to the inn at Aberfoil, when he was overtaken by Diana

with an elderly escort, who bade her restore to her cousin the papers Rashleigh had stolen from his father, and they parted. Then he met MacGregor, who accompanied him to the clachan, where they found the bailie solacing himself for the rough treatment he had undergone, and anxious to make the outlaw's sons his apprentices.

On reaching Glasgow again Frank was welcomed by his father, who had come thither with the intention of punishing his nephew ; and, on their return to London, he was allowed to join the army which was being raised to put down the rebellion of 1715, in which Sir Hildebrand was taken prisoner and died in Newgate, leaving Frank his heir. He accordingly went to take possession of the estate ; and having learnt from Squire Inglewood that the stranger who visited Diana was her father, disguised as a priest, he was startled by their sudden appearance in the library to claim his protection as Papists. The next day Rashleigh entered with them as prisoners ; but they were rescued by a party of Highlanders led by MacGregor, who plunged his sword into the traitor, and the Vernons embarked for France. Mr Osbaldistone was not a little shocked that his son should entertain the idea of marrying a Roman Catholic ; but after some hesitation he consented, under the belief that a dutiful daughter could not but prove a good wife ; and Rob Roy, notwithstanding his many daring and perilous adventures, died a peaceful death at a good old age, remembered by his countrymen as the dread of the wealthy, but the friend of the poor.

HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN

Principal Characters

CAPTAIN PORTEOUS, <i>an officer of the city guard.</i>	MADGE WILDFIRE, <i>her crazy daughter.</i>
DAVID DEANS, <i>a dairy-farmer at St Leonard's Crags.</i>	SHARPITLAW, <i>a constable.</i>
JEANIE, } <i>his daughters.</i>	JIM RATCLIFFE, <i>his subordinate.</i>
EFFIE, }	THE KING'S ADVOCATE.
THE LAIRD OF DUMBIEDYKES, <i>Jeanie's adviser.</i>	MR FAIRBROTHER, <i>counsel for Effie.</i>
REUBEN BUTLER, <i>a schoolmaster, her real lover.</i>	MRS BICKERTON, <i>landlady of the 'Seven Stars' at York.</i>
MR BARTOLINI SADDLETREE, <i>Deans's cousin.</i>	MRS GLASS, <i>a tobacconist.</i>
SIR EDMUND STAUNTON, <i>Rector of Willingham.</i>	MACCALLUM MORE, <i>DUKE OF ARGYLE.</i>
GEORGE STAUNTON, <i>alias ROBERTSON, his son.</i>	MR ARCHIBALD, <i>his groom of the chamber.</i>
ANDREW WILSON, <i>a smuggler, his companion.</i>	QUEEN CAROLINE, <i>WIFE OF KING GEORGE II.</i>
MEG MURDOCKSON, <i>George's nurse.</i>	MRS DUTTON, <i>a dairywoman.</i>
	DUNCAN KNOCK, <i>the Captain of Knockdunder.</i>
	DONOCHA DHU, <i>a robber.</i>
<i>Rioters, neighbours of the Deans, lords of justiciary, officers of the court and Tolbooth at Edinburgh, robbers, servants, etc.</i>	
<i>Period, 1736. Localities: Edinburgh, Midland Counties, London and Dumbartonshire.</i>	

DURING the Porteous riots at Edinburgh, which arose from the escape of a convict named Robertson, and an attempt to rescue the body of his companion Wilson from the gallows, Effie Deans was arrested on suspicion of having murdered her newly-born child, and imprisoned in the Tolbooth. While Porteous was being dragged thence by the mob for execution, Robertson, disguised as a woman,

urged her in vain to escape ; and subsequently, meeting Butler, arranged an interview with Jeanie, to whom he confessed that he was Effie's lover, and explained how she might save her sister's life. Neither he, however, nor her father, nor even her sister's entreaties, could induce Jeanie to bear false witness at the trial. Effie's reply to the indictment was — 'Not guilty of my poor bairn's death;' but the verdict of the jury was against her, and she was condemned to be hanged. Jeanie at once determined to seek the queen's intercession for her sister ; and having accepted a loan from Dumbiedykes, and obtained a letter from Butler to the Duke of Argyle, she started on foot for London.

Near Grantham her money was demanded by two ruffians, but on producing a pass which Ratcliffe had given her, they led the way to a barn, where she found Meg Murdockson and her daughter, and, during the night, overheard a conversation, from which she learnt that Robertson had deserted Madge for Effie. The next morning Jeanie gathered fuller particulars from Madge's rambling outbursts, and they came to Sir Edmund's church. Having parted with her crazed companion, Jeanie had an interview with the rector, and was then shown into a room, where Robertson proved to be his son. In a conversation which followed, George Staunton related all his misdeeds ; and, having declined to tell her errand to his father, she proceeded on her journey, and reached London without any further adventure.

Having found her relation, Mrs Glass, Jeanie

obtained admission to the Duke of Argyle, to whom she delivered Butler's letter, which contained a testimonial that an ancestor of his had saved the life of his grace's grandfather, and he promised that he would do his best for her. Two days afterwards Mr Archibald came to escort her to the duke, whose chariot was in waiting, and with whom she travelled to the garden of the royal lodge at Richmond, where she was allowed to plead for her sister's pardon with Queen Caroline. In simple but pathetic sentences she appealed with such success that the queen assured her she should not want her warm intercession with His Majesty, and placed in her hand a housewife, containing a bill for fifty pounds, as a memento of their interview. She at once wrote the joyful news to George Staunton, her father and Butler; and then the duke called to tell her that the pardon had been granted, with the qualification that Effie should banish herself from Scotland for fourteen years. He also arranged that Jeanie should return under the care of Mr Archibald and Mrs Dutton, and presented her to his duchess and daughters. As the travellers approached Carlisle a woman was being hanged as a witch, and presently Madge Wildfire clung to their carriage, entreating to be allowed to cut down her mother. She was, however, seized and ducked in a pool by the mob, and then carried to the hospital, where Jeanie was with her when she died.

In compliance with the duke's wish, instead of going direct to Edinburgh, they proceeded to

Roseneath, where old Deans welcomed back his daughter, and she learnt that her sister had disappeared with Staunton. She was, however, consoled on hearing that his grace had engaged her father to superintend a farm in Dumbartonshire, and nominated Butler to the neighbouring kirk of Knocktarlitie. After an entertainment on the occasion of his ordination, as Jeanie lingered alone by the seashore, she was embraced by Effie, who had come with her lover to announce their marriage and say farewell. The minister's wedding soon followed; and five years afterwards came a letter from Lady Staunton, who was moving in the highest society in London, but in constant fear of the events of her early life transpiring. One day Mrs Butler, whose only unhappiness arose from the religious differences between her father and husband, discovered in her children's hands a broad-sheet containing the dying confession of Meg Murdockson, which strengthened her belief that her sister's child was living; and the same afternoon the Captain of Knockdunder brought her a visitor, who proved to be Effie. Sir George was on his way to the manse with Butler when he was shot in a skirmish by his son, who, Ratcliffe ascertained, had been sold to a ruffian named Donocha Dhu, and trained to a life of robbery and violence.

The secret was kept from his mother, who, after a while, sought solace for an aching heart by resuming her place in the world of fashion, and eventually died in the convent where she had received her post-nuptial education.

W A V E R L E Y

Principal Characters

SIR EVERARD WAVERLEY, of <i>Waverley Honour, a Tory.</i>	<i>His sister, FLORA.</i>
<i>His brother, RICHARD, a Whig.</i>	CALLUM BEG, <i>his page.</i>
<i>His sister, RACHEL.</i>	UNA, } <i>Flora's attendants.</i>
<i>His nephew, EDWARD, an officer of English dragoons.</i>	CATHLEEN, }
MR PEMBROKE, <i>his tutor.</i>	EVAN DHU MACCOMBICH, <i>MacIvor's lieutenant.</i>
HUMPHREY HOUGHTON, } <i>his soldier</i>	DONALD BENLEAN, <i>a freebooter.</i>
DUGALD MAHONY, } <i>servants.</i>	<i>His daughter, ALICE.</i>
JOHN HODGES, }	EBENEZER CRUICKSHANKS, <i>an</i>
ALICK POLWARTH, }	<i>innkeeper and guide.</i>
COSMO COMYNE BRADWARD- INE, <i>Baron of Tully-Veolan.</i>	REV. MR MORTON, <i>a Presby-</i>
<i>His daughter, ROSE.</i>	<i>terian minister.</i>
BAILIE MACWHEEBLE, <i>his</i>	MAJOR MELVILLE, <i>a justice of</i>
<i>steward.</i>	<i>the peace.</i>
DAVID GELLATLEY, <i>his butler.</i>	MR GILFILLAN, <i>a Cameronian</i>
<i>His wife, JANET.</i>	<i>leader.</i>
COLONEL GARDINER, <i>com-</i>	CHARLES EDWARD, THE YOUNG
<i>mander of Edward's regiment.</i>	PRETENDER.
MR FALCONER, <i>of Balma-</i>	COLONEL TALBOT, <i>a friend of</i>
<i>whapple, a Whig laird.</i>	<i>Sir Everard.</i>
FERGUS MACIVOR, VICH IAN	LADY EMILY BLANDEVILLE,
VOHR, <i>a Highland chieftain.</i>	<i>his wife.</i>
	RUTHVEN, <i>a pedlar.</i>
<i>Highland clansmen, a blacksmith and his wife, English army, High-</i>	
<i>land army, a farmer and his family, clergymen, high sheriff,</i>	
<i>servants, etc.</i>	

Period, 1745. Localities: Scotland and England.

EDWARD WAVERLEY, who had been brought up as his uncle's heir, was on a visit to Bradwardine of Tully-Veolan and his daughter, when all their cows were driven off by armed Highlanders, in

consequence of the baron having ceased paying blackmail to Vich Ian Vohr. During the day Evan Dhu arrived to compromise the matter, and invited Waverley to spend a few days with him in the mountains. Having made acquaintance with Ben Lean and Alice, he was met by the chieftain, who entertained him at his Highland mansion, and introduced him to his sister Flora. After spending three weeks most enjoyably in her society, he went with Fergus to a stag hunt, in which a large gathering of the clan took part, and, having been disabled by a severe sprain, he was left under the care of an old leech and Callum Beg, while the chieftain and his followers proceeded on a distant expedition. On returning to his host's house he found several letters awaiting him, and among them an order to join his regiment. In compliance, however, with his father's and uncle's desire, he resigned his commission, and then learnt from a newspaper that he was already superseded. This cleared the way for him to declare his love to Flora, who shared her brother's attachment to the Stuarts; but she advised him to seek a more suitable wife, and to serve the cause of his exiled sovereign among his own countrymen.

Next morning a letter from Rose informed him that the baron had joined the rising against the Hanoverian dynasty, and he started for Edinburgh, attended as far as a lowland village by Callum Beg, who secured him the services of Cruickshanks. On their way southwards he was seized as a Jacobite, and, at Mr Morton's suggestion,

taken before Major Melville, who handed him over to Gilfillan to be lodged in Stirling Castle. He was, however, rescued by two Highlanders, and after being nursed through a fever by old Janet, was escorted to the capital, where he was introduced by Fergus to the Pretender, who accepted his allegiance, and girded him with the sword he was wearing. At Holyrood he met Flora and Rose; and, having joined the Highland army, he distinguished himself at the battle of Prestonpans, and saved the life of Colonel Talbot, from whom he learnt that his father and uncle were attainted of treason. He also ascertained the circumstances under which he had incurred the displeasure of Colonel Gardiner. Some weeks afterwards he obtained a pass for Colonel Talbot, who was his prisoner, to join his sick wife, and Charles Edward resolved to advance into England. During the march the prince had to adjust a quarrel between MacIvor and Waverley relating to Rose; and at a council of war it was decided to return northwards, on which Fergus declared he should be dead or a captive before the morrow. At sunset they encountered a troop of English cavalry, and the chieftain was surrounded. Edward escaped to a farmhouse, where he heard of his father's death, and made his way to London.'

Acting, however, on Colonel Talbot's advice, he returned to Scotland just after the battle of Culloden; and, on reaching Tully-Veolan, he was led by old Gellatley to a hut, where the baron was in hiding with Janet, from whom he learnt how greatly Rose had secretly helped him, and that

she was safe. He also heard that Fergus was in Carlisle jail, and Flora with a lady there. In a few days the colonel sent him protections for himself and Bradwardine, upon which he at once proposed for the baron's daughter, and was accepted. The next day they went to see her, and Waverley's anxiety now was the fate of Vich Ian Vohr and his foster brother Evan Dhu. He supplied money for their defence, but ere he reached Carlisle they had been found guilty of treason. At an interview with Flora she reproached herself with having spurred her brother to his ruin, and sent Rose a chain of diamonds as a wedding gift. On the morning of the execution Waverley was allowed to take leave of Fergus, who begged him to befriend his clan, and bravely met his fate. Sir Everard and his sister received their nephew as a hero on his return to Waverley Honour, and his marriage was celebrated as soon as the legal settlements were completed. The baron was then invited to accompany the bride and bridegroom to his estate at Tully-Veolan, which he was led to suppose had been purchased by Colonel Talbot; but on arriving there he found that Waverley had advanced the money to place him in full possession again, and had even succeeded in recovering his ancestral drinking-cup, which had become the spoil of King George's soldiers.

REDGAUNTLET

Principal Characters

MR DARSIE LATIMER, *afterwards* SIR ARTHUR DARSIE REDGAUNTLET.

MR SAUNDERS FAIRFORD, *a Writer to the Signet.*

His son, ALAN, an advocate.

MR HERRIES OF BIRRENSWORK, *alias the LAIRD OF REDGAUNTLET.*

His niece, LILIAS.

CRISTAL NIXON, } *their ser-*
MABEL MOFFAT, } *vants.*

BENJIE, *a village lad.*

JOSHUA GEDDES, *of Mount Sharon, a Quaker tacksman.*

His sister, RACHEL.

WILLIE STEENSON, *a blind fiddler.*

PETER PEEBLES, *Alan's first client.*

MR WILLIAM CROSBIE, *Provost of Dumfries.*

SQUIRE FOXLEY, *of Foxley Hall Cumberland.*

MASTER NICHOLAS FAGGOT, *his clerk.*

MR PETER MAXWELL, *of Summer trees, alias PATE-IN-PERIL.*

TAM TRUMBULL, *of Annan, a contraband trader.*

NANTY EWART, *captain of the 'Jumping Jenny.'*

FATHER CRACKENTHORP, *a Cumberland innkeeper and smuggler.*

THE SISTERS ARTHURET, *of Fairladies' House.*

FATHER BUONAVENTURE, *afterwards THE YOUNG PRETENDER.*

GENERAL CAMPBELL, *an English officer.*

A fishers' merry-making, judges and advocates of Supreme Court at Edinburgh, armed fishermen, smugglers, guests at the inn, conference of Jacobite leaders, servants, etc.

Period, 1763. Localities: Scotland and Cumberland.

DARSIE had been Alan's favourite schoolfellow, and, to please his son, Mr Fairford had consented that the youth, who received an ample allowance on the understanding that he was to make no inquiries respecting his family until he completed his

twenty-fifth year, should live with them. Alan was studying for the law, but his companion had started for his first country ramble, and the story commences with a long correspondence between them. As he returned from fishing in the Solway Firth, with Benjie as his instructor, Darsie was overtaken by the tide, and carried by Mr Herries, dressed as a fisherman, on horseback to a cottage, where Liliass said grace at supper-time; and next morning he was placed under the guidance of Joshua Geddes. The Quaker, who was part owner of some fishing nets in the river, invited him to spend a few days at his house; and while there he heard from Alan that a young lady had called to warn him that his friend was in considerable danger, and to urge that he should at once return to Edinburgh. A letter, however, from old Fairford determined him not to do so; and having made acquaintance with the blind fiddler, who told him a tale of the Redgauntlet family, Darsie went with him to a fishers' merry-making, where he danced with Liliass, who reproached him for leading an idle life, and begged him to leave the neighbourhood.

Mr Fairford had arranged that Peter Peebles, an eccentric suitor, should be his son's first client, and he was pleading the cause before the Lords Ordinary when his father, by mistake, handed him a letter from Mr Crosbie, announcing that Darsie had mysteriously disappeared. Alan instantly rushed out of court, and started in search of his friend, who had accompanied the Quaker to await an attack on his fishing station, and been made

prisoner by the rioters, of whom Mr Herries was the leader. After being nearly drowned, and recovering from a fever, he awoke in a strange room, to which he was confined for several days, when he was visited by his captor, and conducted by him to an interview with Squire Foxley, who, acting as a magistrate, declined to interfere with Mr Herries' guardianship. As the squire was leaving, however, Mr Peebles arrived to apply for a warrant against Alan for throwing up his brief, and startled Mr Herries by recognising him as a Redgauntlet and an unpardoned Jacobite. Darsie obtained a partial explanation from him, and was told to prepare for a journey disguised as a woman. Meanwhile, Alan had applied to the provost, and, having obtained from his wife's relation, Mr Maxwell, a letter to Herries, he started for Annan, where, under the guidance of Trumbull, he took ship for Cumberland. On landing at Craken-thorp's inn, he was transported by Nanty Ewart, and a gang of smugglers, to Fair-ladies' House, where he was nursed through a fever, and introduced to Father Buonaventure. After being closely questioned and detained for a few days, he was allowed to return with a guide to the inn.

Darsie was also travelling thither with Herries and his followers, when he discovered that Lilies, who accompanied them, was his sister, and learnt from her his own real name and rank. He was also urged by his uncle to join a rising in favour of the Pretender; and, having hesitated to do so, was detained in custody when they reached their destination, where Alan, as well as other visitors

and several of the neighbouring gentry, had already arrived. He was then introduced to a conference of Charles Edward's adherents, and afterwards to the prince himself, who refused to agree to their conditions, and decided to abandon the contemplated attempt in his favour. Ewart was, accordingly, ordered to have his brig in readiness, when Nixon suggested that he should turn traitor, upon which they fought and killed each other. Sir Arthur now learned that Fairford and Geddes were in the house ; but, before he was allowed to see them, they had been shown into the room where Lilius was waiting, when Alan became aware that his fair visitor at Edinburgh was his friend's sister, and heard from her lips all the particulars of her brother's history. Their conversation was interrupted by the entrance of Benjie, in whose pocket a paper was found indicating that Nixon had communicated with the Government ; and, during the confusion which ensued, General Campbell arrived, and announced that he was sufficiently supported with cavalry and infantry. His instructions, however, from King George were to allow all concerned in the plot to disperse, and he intimated that as many as wished might embark in the vessel which was in waiting.

The Pretender was, accordingly, led by the Laird of Redgauntlet to the beach, and Lilius offered to accompany her uncle in his voluntary exile. This, however, he would not permit, and, after an exchange of courtesies with the general, the prince departed amidst the tears and sobs of

the last supporters of his cause, and henceforward the term Jacobite ceased to be a party name. Lillas, of course, married Alan, and Herries, who had asked his nephew's pardon for attempting to make a rebel of him, threw away his sword, and became the prior of a monastery.

GUY MANNERING

Principal Characters

MR GUY MANNERING, *afterwards a colonel in the Indian army.*

MRS MANNERING, *his wife.*
Their daughter, JULIA.

LIEUTENANT ARCHER, *a favourite of Mrs Mannering.*
MR GODFREY BERTRAM, *of Ellangowan.*

His sister, MARGARET BERTRAM.

His son, HARRY, alias VAN-BEEST BROWN.

His daughter, LUCY.

MR CHARLES HAZLEWOOD, *her lover.*

DOMINIE SAMPSON, *a village schoolmaster, and afterwards Harry's tutor.*

MEG MERRILIES, *a gipsy.*

GILBERT GLÖSSIN, *an attorney.*
SCROW, *his clerk.*

DIRK HATTERAICK, *a Dutch smuggler.*

MR FRANK KENNEDY, *a supervisor of Excise.*

MR MACMORLAN, *Sheriff-Substitute of Dumfries.*

MRS MACMORLAN, *his wife.*

MR AND MRS MERVYN, *friends of Colonel Mannering.*

DANDIE DINMONT, *a farmer.*

MRS MACCANDLISH, *hostess of 'The Gordon Arms' at Kippletringan.*

DEACON BEARSLIFF, *a villager.*
BROWN, *a smuggler.*

TIB MUMPS, *mistress of a public-house.*

MACGUFFOG, *a constable.*

TOD GABRIEL, *a fox-hunter.*

MR PAULUS PLEYDELL, *an advocate from Edinburgh.*

Smugglers, constables, soldiers and villagers.

Period, 1765. Localities: Scotland, Cumberland, Holland and India.

GUY MANNERING, after leaving Oxford, had been Mr Godfrey Bertram's guest on the night of his son's birth, when he made acquaintance with Dominic Sampson, and with Meg Merrilies, who came to tell the infant's fortune. The young student, however, offered to do this from the stars, and predicted that three periods of the boy's life

would be very hazardous. Five years afterwards he was kidnapped while riding with Kennedy, whose dead body was found on the beach; and the same night, after giving birth to a daughter, Mrs Bertram left her husband a widower.

Sixteen more years had elapsed when Colonel Mannering returned from India just in time to be present at his friend's death, and Glossin, who had been concerned in Harry's abduction, became the possessor of the Ellangowan estate. Lucy and the dominie accepted the hospitality of Mr and Mrs MacMorlan; but the colonel, having learnt from Mr Mervyn, at whose house his daughter was staying, that she had a lover, who afterwards proved to be Brown, hired a house in the neighbourhood of Kippletringan, and invited Miss Bertram to be Julia's companion, and the tutor his librarian.

As he was following Miss Mannering to Scotland, Brown, whom the colonel believed he had shot in a duel in India, dined with Dinmont at an inn, where he also met Meg Merrilies, who recognised him; and, having rescued the farmer from some robbers, he spent a few days at his house. Proceeding on his journey, he came to a ruined hut, in which the gipsy was tending a dying man; and, hidden by her, he saw a gang of ruffians divide the contents of his portmanteau, and bury their comrade. When they had gone she pointed out his road, and gave him a purse, exacting at the same time a promise that he would come with her whenever she called for him.

Writing to a friend, Julia made great fun of the

dominie's peculiarities, and mentioned Lucy's discouragement of young Hazlewood because she had no fortune. In her next letter she described an attack upon their house at Woodbourne by smugglers; and in another the sudden appearance of Brown, who had wounded Hazlewood and escaped. Glossin, now a justice of the peace, was indefatigable in endeavouring to trace him, and heard with pleasure that MacGuffog had a man in custody. He, however, was Hatteraick, in whose smuggling ventures the attorney had largely shared, and who told him that Harry Bertram was in the neighbourhood. Having connived at his escape from custody, Glossin met him in a cave, and learnt that the young heir had been carried to Holland, where he was adopted by a merchant named Vanbeest, who afterwards sent him to India. The attorney then called at Woodbourne to announce that Miss Bertram had left her fortune to Lucy, and the colonel at once started with the dominie to Edinburgh, to place the matter in Mr Pleydell's hands.

Harry had retreated to Cumberland, but he managed to correspond with Julia; and, having returned to Ellangowan, he was wandering among the ruins when he encountered Glossin, who had him arrested for shooting at Hazlewood, and lodged in the bridewell adjoining the custom-house at Portanferry. Here he was visited by Dinmont, who had heard from Gabriel of his being in trouble, and was allowed to pass the night with him. Meanwhile Meg Merrilies had sent a paper to the colonel by the dominie, and urged young

Hazlewood to cause the soldiers who had been withdrawn from Portanferry to be sent back there instantly. During the night the custom-house was fired by a gang of ruffians; but one of them helped Bertram and his friend to escape, and led them to a carriage, which conveyed them to Woodbourne, where Mr Pleydell had previously arrived. Having been recognised by the colonel as Brown, and questioned by the lawyer, his identity as the heir of Ellangowan was established, and he was hugged by the dominie as 'his little Harry.' The next morning Lucy embraced her long-lost brother, and Julia acknowledged him as her lover.

As he was walking with them, Meg Merrilies sent Dinmont to claim Bertram's compliance with his promise to her; and, followed also by Hazlewood, she led the way to a room where she armed them, and thence to the smugglers' cave, where, after a struggle, in which the gipsy was mortally wounded, they seized Hatteraick and handed him over to the village constables. Meg's dying revelations furnished sufficient evidence for arresting Glossin, who, by bribing the jailer, obtained access to the smuggler's cell, where he was found strangled, and his accomplice in crime committed suicide. Having recovered the property of his ancestors, Harry Bertram was able to discharge all his father's debts, and, with the help of Julia's dowry, to erect a new mansion, which contained a snug chamber called 'Mr Sampson's apartment.' His aunt's estate also reverted to him, but he resigned it to his sister on her marriage with Hazlewood.

THE HIGHLAND WIDOW

Principal Characters

HAMISH MACTAVISH MOHR,
an outlaw.

ELSPAT, *his wife.*

HAMISH BEAN, *their son.*

MILES PHADRAICK, *a farmer.*

REV. MICHAEL TYRRE, *a Presbyterian minister.*

GREEN COLIN, *captain of Hamish Bean's regiment.*

ALLAN BREAK CAMERON, *his sergeant.*

Private soldiers, Highland women, a regimental parade.

Period, 1775. Locality: Scotland, near Oban.

HAMISH MOHR, a daring freebooter, had met his death in an encounter with the Saxon red-coats, by whom the Highlands were garrisoned after the battle of Culloden. His wife, who had shared all his dangers, strove to inspire their only son with his father's love of adventure and hatred of servile toil; but as he grew up the lad evinced no inclination for lawless pursuits, and, unable to endure his mother's taunts at his want of spirit, enlisted in one of the regiments formed in Scotland to oppose the French in the American war of independence. Before sailing he sent her some money by Phadraick, and returned to spend a few days with her, when she fiercely reproached him for daring to act in opposition to her will, and, failing to alter his purpose, drugged his parting-cup, thus causing him to exceed his furlough, and render himself

liable to the lash as a deserter. She then urged him to flee to her kinsmen, while she baffled his pursuers ; but he resolved to await the arrival of the sergeant and men of his regiment who, he felt sure, would be sent to arrest him. They came, and, on being summoned to surrender, he shot the sergeant dead. The other soldiers secured him, and he was marched as a prisoner to Dumbarton castle, where he was tried by court-martial and condemned to be shot. His captain and a Presbyterian minister interceded for him ; but the English general in command was determined to make an example, and the next morning his sentence was carried out in the presence of his comrades.

His mother, who had attempted to follow him, was met by the minister wandering in a wild glen, and on hearing her son's fate, she uttered terrible imprecations, and renounced all further intercourse with the world. She lived, however, for many years in her lonely cottage, regarded with awe and pity by her neighbours as the victim of destiny, rather than the voluntary cause of her son's death and her own wretchedness. At length, while two women, who had been set to watch her last moments, were sleeping, she disappeared from her bed, and was never heard of again.

THE SURGEON'S DAUGHTER

Principal Characters

MR GIDEON GRAY, of <i>Middlemas</i> , a village surgeon.	ADAM HARTLEY, <i>Mr Gray's</i> apprentice.
<i>His wife</i> , JEAN.	MR M'FITTOCH, a dancing master.
<i>Their daughter</i> , MENIE.	CAPTAIN SEELENCOOPER, <i>Governor of Military Hospital at Ryde.</i>
MR RICHARD TRESHAM, afterwards GENERAL WITHERINGTON.	BARAK EL HADJI, an agent of <i>Hyder Ali.</i>
MOLLE. ZILIA DE MONGADA, afterwards his wife.	MADAME DE MONTREVILLE, a Begum.
<i>Their son</i> , RICHARD.	PAUPIAH, steward to the British resident.
MATHIAS DE MONGADA, a Portuguese Jew.	HYDER ALI, <i>Rajah of Mysore.</i>
MR LAWFORD, <i>Town Clerk of Middlemas.</i>	TIPPOO SAIB, his son.
TOM HILLARY, his apprentice.	
<i>Village nurses, king's messenger, servants, English residents at Madras, natives, courtiers and officers of Tippoo Saib's household, retinue of the Begum.</i>	

Period, 1780. Localities: Fifeshire, Isle of Wight and India.

THE surgeon's services were unexpectedly sought by Richard's parents, who arrived in the village, as strangers, just before his birth. The following day the father left, and within a month the mother was carried off by her father, who persuaded Mr Gray to undertake the care and education of the boy, and deposited a thousand pounds in trust for him. Four years afterwards Mrs Gray died in giving birth to a daughter, and the two children were brought up together. At the age of fourteen

Richard, who had been led by his nurse to believe himself born to wealth and honour, was informed by his guardian of his real position, and, after consulting with Mr Lawford and his companion Hillary, he decided to remain an inmate of Mr Gray's family as his apprentice, with Hartley as a fellow pupil. As they grew up both the young men fell in love with Menie, and when the doctor proposed that Hartley should become his partner, and endeavour to secure her affections, it transpired that she and Richard were already secretly engaged. Hartley determined to make a voyage to India, and learnt with astonishment that his rival, at the instigation of Hillary, who was now a captain in the Company's service, intended to spend two years there before marrying, in the hope of realising a fortune.

Having obtained the money left by his grandfather in Mr Gray's hands, and enlisted as a recruit, he sailed from Edinburgh with his friend for the depot at Ryde; but, on recovering from a drinking bout before landing, he found himself in the military hospital, deserted by Hillary, and robbed of all his belongings. Hartley, however, was acting as one of the medical officers, and, having earned the gratitude of the commandant, General Witherington, by successfully treating two of his children who were suffering from small-pox, was able to obtain a commission for his fellow-student. The general and his wife had discovered that Richard was their first-born, and when he was introduced to them the shock of hearing him describe himself as an orphan, deserted by his

parents, caused the death of his mother, upon which the father was seized with a fit of frenzy, and on recovering could not face his son again. Hartley had, however, been previously entrusted with his history, as well as a gift of money for him, and they sailed together for Madras. Having killed his colonel in a duel, Richard fled to the court of a native prince, while Hartley obtained great reputation as a medical practitioner. One of his patients was Barak el Hadji, who promised him his influence with Hyder Ali, should he at any time need it.

Some months afterwards he was startled by the presence of Menie Gray at a public breakfast, chaperoned by the Begum, who, he learnt, was the wealthy widow of a Rajah. At a private interview with his old master's daughter, Hartley elicited from her that she had come out at Richard's invitation to be married, and was on her way to meet him in Mysore. Mistrusting her lover, he offered his protection should she need it, and the next day he received a note from her telling him she was sold to Tippoo Saib. Unable to obtain an audience of the governor, Hartley resolved to solicit the intervention of Hyder Ali, and, having reached Seringapatam, he sought the aid of El Hadji, who introduced him to another Fakir of higher rank. Following his directions, he accompanied a troop of native cavalry to Tippoo's encampment near Bangalore, and witnessed his return thither, escorted by a magnificent bodyguard, including artillery and elephants. The Begum, who had previously

arrived with her retinue, and Menie under her protection, was at once invited to an interview with the prince in his garden the following day. Accordingly at noon the discharge of cannon announced that he had left his palace ; and on the arrival of his visitor, attended by Richard as her principal officer, she was conducted to a cushion on his right hand. An attendant then proclaimed the appointment of Richard as governor of the city, and the Begum in return presented Tippoo with the litter containing Menie.

The old Fakir, however, came forward, and, throwing off his disguise, ascended the throne as Hyder Ali. Having reproved his son, he commanded him to restore the gift to the care of Hartley, but allowed the ceremony of investiture to proceed. As Richard, however, who had plotted with Paupiah to betray his trust, was about to mount the elephant in waiting for him, the Rajah made a sign, upon which the animal seized him by the neck with its trunk, and crushed him to death with its foot. The Begum was then ordered to bear her share in compensating her intended victim for the indignity she had suffered, and afterwards deprived of her power and riches. Menie returned to her native village, and the gallant Hartley died from a distemper caught in the courageous pursuit of his profession.

THE TAPESTRIED CHAMBER

Principal Characters

GENERAL BROWNE, <i>returned from the American war.</i>	LORD WOODVILLE, <i>of Woodville Castle.</i>
THE LANDLORD <i>of an inn.</i>	THE APPARITION OF A WOMAN.
<i>Visitors at the castle, servants.</i>	

Period, 1782. Locality: the west of England.

THIS is a ghost story. While travelling through the western counties, the general's attention was attracted by a picturesquely situated old castle, and, on inquiry at the inn where he changed horses, he learnt that its owner was a nobleman who had been his schoolfellow. He accordingly determined to call upon his lordship; and, having been persuaded to be his guest for a week, he was conducted at bedtime to an old-fashioned room, hung with tapestry, but comfortably furnished, and well lighted by two large candles and a blazing fire. The next morning Lord Woodville was informed by his servant that the general had been wandering in the park since an early hour and when he appeared at the breakfast table his countenance was haggard, his clothes carelessly put on, and his manner abstracted; moreover, he announced that he must depart immediately. Drawing him aside from the other visitors, his

host pressed him for an explanation, and, after declaring that he would rather face a battery than recall the events of the night, he reluctantly narrated what he had undergone.

Just as he was falling asleep he heard the rustling of a silk gown, and the tapping of high-heeled shoes, and then the figure of a woman passed between the bedstead and the fireplace. At first her back was towards him, but she slowly turned, and he distinctly saw the features of a corpse, bearing traces of the most hideous passions. He started up, and she sat on the bed, advancing her face within half a yard of his, upon which all his courage forsook him and he swooned. On recovering his senses she had disappeared, but he was afraid to move until daybreak, when he hurried from the room thoroughly unnerved. Lord Woodville was deeply impressed, for the chamber had the reputation of being haunted; and as he conducted the general through his picture gallery, he suddenly started as he caught sight of a portrait, exclaiming, 'There she is!' and it proved to be the likeness of an ancestress whose crimes, he was told, had been too horrible for recital.

THE TWO DROVERS

Principal Characters

ROBIN OIG MACCOMBICH, <i>a Highland drover.</i>	MR IREBY, <i>a Cumberland squire.</i>
JANET OF TOMAHOURICH, <i>his aunt.</i>	JOHN FLEECEBUMPKIN, <i>his bailiff.</i>
HUGH MORRISON OF GLANAE, <i>a Lowland drover.</i>	RALPH HESKETT, <i>host of an alehouse.</i>
HARRY WAKEFIELD, <i>an English drover.</i>	DAME HESKETT, <i>his wife.</i>

Company at the alehouse, constables, judge and jury at Carlisle.

Period, 1795. Localities: Perthshire and Cumberland.

ROBIN OIG was just starting from Doune with a drove of cattle for England, when his father's sister, who was supposed to be gifted with second sight, drew his dirk from the folds of his plaid, and, exclaiming that there was Saxon blood on it, induced him to entrust the weapon to Morrison, who undertook to return it when asked for. At Falkirk the Highlander met his bosom friend, Wakefield, and they travelled southwards together. Having reached Cumberland, they separated to hire pasturage for their beasts, and it happened that while the Englishman bargained with the bailiff, the Highlander came to terms with the squire, and they thus both secured the same enclosure. On discovering this, Wakefield

reproached his comrade with having played him false, and, angrily refusing his offer that they should share the field, had to be content with a barren moor belonging to the landlord of the ale-house, where they had agreed to pass the night.

The squire had invited Oig to sup with him, and mentioned having passed Morrison a few miles off. On reaching the inn the Highlander met with a cold reception from the assembled company, who sided with Wakefield, and egged him on to challenge Oig to a Cumberland tussle. But the Highlander would have shaken hands, and, refusing to fight except with swords, he attempted to leave the room. Wakefield, however, opposed his doing so, and struck him senseless to the ground. Frantic with rage when he revived, and prevented by the hostess from attacking his comrade, Oig sullenly went out, warning him to beware. Striding over the moonlit moor to meet Morrison, he obtained his dirk on the pretence that he had enlisted, and, returning to the ale-house, he stabbed Wakefield through the heart.

At his trial the judge made every allowance for the provocation Oig had received, but pointed out to the jury that, as he went to recover possession of his weapon, there was ample time for his passion to have subsided, and for him to have reflected on the guilt of his meditated revenge. He was, accordingly, convicted of murder, and having been sentenced to be hung, he met his fate with the observation, 'I give a life for the life I took, and what can I do more?'

THE ANTIQUARY

Principal Characters

MR WILLIAM LOVELL, <i>afterwards</i> LORD GERALDIN.	<i>His daughter</i> , ISABELLA.
MRS MACLEUCHAR, <i>proprietress of the Queensferry diligence.</i>	HERMAN DOUSTERSWIVEL, <i>a charlatan professor.</i>
MR JONATHAN OLDBUCK, <i>of Monkbarns, an Antiquary.</i>	MRS MAILSETTER, <i>postmistress of Fairport.</i>
MISS GRISELDA OLDBUCK, <i>his sister.</i>	REV. DOCTOR BLATTERGOWL, <i>minister of Trocosey.</i>
CAPTAIN HECTOR MACINTYRE, <i>their nephew.</i>	MISS REBECCA BLATTERGOWL, <i>his sister.</i>
MISS MARIA MACINTYRE, <i>their niece.</i>	ELSPETH, <i>of the Craighburnfoot.</i>
CAXON, <i>a barber.</i>	SAUNDERS MUCKLEBACKIT, <i>her son, a fisherman.</i>
<i>His daughter</i> , JENNY.	THE COUNTESS OF GLENALLAN.
LIEUTENANT TAFFRIL, <i>her lover.</i>	THE EARL, <i>her son.</i>
EDIE OCHILTREE, <i>a mendicant.</i>	EVELINE NEVILLE, <i>his betrothed.</i>
SIR ARTHUR WARDOUR, <i>of Knockwinnock Castle.</i>	BAILIE LITTLEJOHN.
<i>His son</i> , CAPTAIN REGINALD WARDOUR.	MESSRS GREENHORN & GRINDERSON, <i>Writers to the Signet</i>

Servants, neighbours, fishermen, funeral procession, foresters, bowl-players, constables, bailiffs, etc.

Period, 1795. Locality: Fifeshire.

MR OLDBUCK, having made acquaintance with Lovell as they travelled together from Edinburgh to Fairport, invited him to Monkbarns, and finding him an intelligent listener to his antiquarian talk, introduced him to Sir Arthur and to Miss Isabella, with whom he had fallen in love in Yorkshire. On their way home from

meeting him at dinner, the baronet and his daughter were overtaken by the tide, and Lovell, with Ochiltree's help, rescued them from a ledge of rock. Passing the night in a haunted room at Monkbarns, he dreamt that he saw an old burgomaster emerge from the tapestry, and point to a motto in a book meaning that 'skill wins favour.' When he called, however, the next day at the castle, Miss Wardour declined his addresses, and he learnt from Mr Oldbuck that her father was being swindled by Dousterswivel. A letter he received caused him to seclude himself in his lodgings for a fortnight, when he accepted an invitation from Sir Arthur to a picnic at St Ruth's Priory, where he was called upon to read a legend transcribed by his lady-love, and challenged by MacIntyre for passing under an assumed name.

Having wounded the captain, he was carried off by the mendicant to a gallery in the ruins until he could take refuge on board Lieutenant Taffril's brig; and from their hiding-place they witnessed an interview between the baronet and the professor, during which the latter pretended to unearth a ram's horn filled with coins. Believing that more treasure was concealed in the ruins, Sir Arthur, who had already borrowed largely from his friend, came to ask for another hundred pounds, which Dousterswivel demanded for continuing the search; but the antiquary insisted that they should hire diggers and proceed at once to the spot, where they were joined by Ochiltree, and in an old grave found a chest containing

several ingots of silver, which had been secretly placed there by Lovell's direction. The same night, as the professor, accompanied by the mendicant, was digging in the hope of finding another chest, he received a violent blow from a dark figure, and fell insensible into the hole.

On recovering, he was startled by witnessing the funeral service of the Countess of Glenallan in the transept by torchlight, and was assisted to the forester's lodge vowing vengeance for the trick that had been played him. Shortly afterwards Mucklebackit's son Steenie reached the fisherman's cottage, followed by Ochiltree, and produced the professor's pocket-book from his pouch. The next morning old Elspeth sent the beggar to tell the Earl of Glenallan she must see him instantly, and, while he was settling a dispute among the village bowl-players on his return, the news arrived that Steenie was drowned, and he was arrested on a charge of robbing and assaulting Dousterswivel.

As Hector was accompanying his uncle to the lad's funeral, he was thrown down by a seal, and to escape his raillery returned home. Mr Oldbuck, however, proceeded, and won the respect of all the mourners by heading the procession to the grave. The same afternoon the earl had an interview with Elspeth, and learnt from her that, having married Eveline against his mother's wish, he had been falsely told by her that she was his sister, which had caused the poor girl to throw herself from a cliff, and had for twenty years overwhelmed him with grief and horror. The old woman also

led him to hope that his infant son was still living. Meeting the antiquary, he opened his heart to him, notwithstanding he had been a rival for Eveline's hand, and at once received the promise of his help in clearing up the mystery.

Meanwhile Sir Arthur was on the point of leaving Knockwinnock Castle in possession of his creditors, when Ochiltree, who had been bailed by Mr Oldbuck, brought a letter from his son Reginald enclosing funds and a bill of suspension. The same night old Caxon having mistaken a bonfire of the professor's laboratory for a beacon-signal that the French were coming, the yeomanry and volunteers were called out, and a Major Neville arrived to take command of them. The magistrates received him, and to their surprise recognised their late visitor Lovell, who had disappeared after his duel with MacIntyre. The antiquary took an opportunity of questioning him privately, and, satisfied as to his identity, presented him to the Earl of Glenallan as his son and heir. Miss Wardour made no objection to become Lady Geraldin, the old mendicant passed most of his time with the barber, whose daughter was married to the lieutenant, and Mr Oldbuck was always a welcome visitor both at Knockwinnock and Glenallan House.

ST RONAN'S WELL

Principal Characters

MEG DODS, *hostess of the Cleikum Inn.*

VALENTINE BULMER, *afterwards* EARL OF ETHIRINGTON.

FRANCIS TYRREL, *his half-brother.*

MASTER BINDLOOSE, *sheriff's clerk and banker.*

MR JOHN MOWBRAY *of Shaw's Castle, laird of St Ronan's.*

His sister, CLARA.

HANNAH IRWIN, *their cousin.*

NELLY TROTTER, *a fish-woman.*

LADY PENELOPE PENFEATHER.

MRS MARGARET BLOWER, *a widow.*

MISS MARIA DIGGES.

SIR BINGO BINKS, *an English baronet.*

MISS RACHEL BONNYRIGG, *afterwards* LADY BINKS.

DR QUACKLEBEN,

MR PHILIP WIN-

TERBLOSSOM,

MR SAUNDERS

MEIKLEHAM,

CAPTAIN HECTOR

MACTURK,

REV. SIMON CHAT-

TERLY,

MR MICHAEL

MEREDITH,

MR BEREGRINE

TOUCHWOOD.

REV. JOSIAH CARGILL, *minister of St Ronan's.*

CAPTAIN JEKYL, *the earl's friend.*

SOLMES, *the earl's valet.*

Managing Committee at St Ronan's Spa.

Company at the Fox hotel, visitors at St Ronan's Spa, servants, etc.

Period, 1812. Locality: near the Firth of Forth.

BULMER and Tyrrel had been Mrs Dod's guests as students from Edinburgh, and she gladly welcomed Francis when he arrived, some years afterwards, to stay at the inn again, that he might fish and sketch in the neighbourhood. A mineral spring had, in the meantime, been discovered at St Ronan's, and he was invited by the fashionable visitors to dine

with them at the Fox Hotel, where he quarrelled with Sir Bingo, and, on his way back to the Cleikum, met Clara Mowbray, to whom he had been secretly engaged during his former visit, but was prevented from marrying her by the treachery of Bulmer, who had now succeeded to the earldom, and was expected at the Spa. Tyrrel having been waited upon by Captain MacTurk, accepted a challenge from the baronet, but failed to keep his appointment, and was posted as an adventurer by the committee of management. He also disappeared from the inn, which led his hostess to consult Mr Bindloose, under the belief that he had been murdered. Their conference was interrupted by Mr Touchwood, who came to change a bill, and talked of having been abroad for many years. He also evinced great interest in the affairs of the Mowbray family, and having taken up his quarters at the Cleikum, made friends with Mr Cargill, who had been disappointed in love, and startled him with a rumour that Clara was about to be married.

Soon after the earl's arrival it was reported that he had been shot in the arm by a foot-pad; and, while his wound was healing, he spent his time in gambling with the young laird of St Ronan's, who had borrowed his sister's money for the purpose of retrieving his luck. Having allowed him to win a considerable sum, his lordship made proposals for Clara's hand, explaining that his grand-uncle had disinherited his only son, and devised his estate to him, on condition that he chose as a wife a lady of the name of Mowbray. In a letter to his friend

Jekyl, the earl confessed that he had been winged in a duel with Tyrrel, whom he met on his way to fight Sir Bingo, and that he had wounded his brother. A few days afterwards the company at the Well assembled at Shaw's Castle to take part in a dramatic entertainment, and Mr Touchwood persuaded Mr Cargill to accompany him as one of the guests. While they were walking in the grounds the minister took an opportunity to remind Clara of a secret in his keeping, which made it impossible for her to marry. He also encountered the earl, and, believing him to be Bulmer, attempted to warn him.

The next morning, as Mowbray was endeavouring to induce Clara to consent to the match, he received an anonymous communication that the earl was an impostor; and, in an interview with him, she rejected his suit with loathing and scorn. His lordship then wrote to Jekyl, telling him the circumstances under which, when he was only sixteen, he had arranged with Mr Cargill for a secret marriage between her and Tyrrel; but, learning subsequently the contents of his uncle's will, had incurred their life-long hatred by personating his brother at the ceremony. Tyrrel, who after the duel had retired to an adjacent village to be cured of his wound, reappeared just in time to rescue Mr Touchwood from drowning; and, at an interview with Jekyl, who undertook to clear his character, offered to forego his claim to the earldom, of which he had proofs, if his brother would refrain from molesting Clara any further. This proposal the earl sneered at, and, as he was forming fresh

schemes for attaining his end, he discovered that Hannah Irwin, who had been Clara's companion, was dying at St Ronan's, and anxious to confess her share in the secret marriage. Solmes was instructed to carry her off, while his master got the brother into his power by ruining him at play, and then promised to cancel the debt if Clara consented to acknowledge him as her husband within four-and-twenty hours.

Mowbray believed he had prevailed with his sister, when Mr Touchwood unexpectedly arrived, and announced himself as Scrogie, the disinherited son; who by bribing Solmes, and in other ways, had learnt everyone's secrets, and was ready with his fortune to arrange all their difficulties. But he was too late. Clara had escaped from her room during the night, and, after appearing at the manse to forgive her cousin, who had been confided to Mr Cargill's care, had made her way to the Cleikum, where, in a seeming trance, she had a final interview with Tyrrel, and died soon afterwards from congestion of the brain. Mowbray, meanwhile, in his search for her, encountered the earl and his companions engaged in a shooting match, and killed him in a duel arranged on the spot by Captain MacTurk, with whom he fled to the Continent to escape imprisonment. Mr Touchwood had consequently to seek some other outlet for his wealth, and the Etherington estates were never claimed by the rightful heir, who determined to pass the remainder of his life in a Moravian mission.

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